

## CUNARD IVERNIA, 14,278 TONS, SUNK IN MEDITERRANEAN

British Admiralty Transport  
Destroyed By Submarine  
In Bad Weather

143 MEN MISSING

Surgeon and Chief Engineer  
Believed Only Officers  
Among Casualties

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—The Admiralty transport Ivernia (Cunard S. S. Co., Ltd., 14,278 tons) was sunk by a submarine, in bad weather, in the Mediterranean, on Monday. Four military officers and 146 men are missing.

The casualties among the ship's crew are not yet known, but it is hoped that the only officers missing are the surgeon and chief-engineer.

Later.—The Admiralty states that 120 men on board the Ivernia are missing and 23 of the crew.

## BRITISH GATHER COPPER (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—The Minister of Munitions is taking over at current quotations all un-wrought copper hitherto not contracted for.

## MURDER OF RASPUTIN GIVES RUSSIA RELIEF

Pro-German of Baneful Influence and Great Depravity,  
Universally Execrated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—The monk Rasputin's end smacks of medievalism. He exercised a most malignant influence over Russian society, even at Court. He was known to be a leading pro-German.

According to a telegram from Petrograd, three bullet wounds were found in Rasputin's head and chest. He was killed at Petrograd, in the house of one of the most aristocratic families in Russia, after which the body was conveyed to the mouth of the Neva in a motor-car and dropped through the ice. The names of the assistants in the deed are generally known.

The whole of Russia breathes more freely at the removal of this man of baneful influence and notorious depravity, who was universally execrated.

## GIVE CANADA CONTRACTS EARLIER MEANT FOR U.S.

Orders Diverted and Cancelled  
Since Warning Against Purchase of Entente Notes

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, January 2.—Since the Federal Reserve Board in Washington has warned the banks against purchasing British and French treasury notes, the Entente Powers have been making every effort to reduce their commitments to the United States. Thus, the Entente Powers have diverted new contracts for war supplies, valued at \$300,000,000, from American to Canadian manufacturers. It is now reported on good authority that the Entente actually cancelled contracts for finished ammunition, which had been previously placed here, involving over \$100,000,000.

## RAID GERMAN TRENCHES (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: We successfully raided the enemy's trenches north-eastward of Arras and twice entered their positions in the neighborhood of Wytschete. We drove off a party which was endeavoring to approach us eastward of Armentieres.

## Greeks' King Is Placed In Unpleasant Quandary



KING CONSTANTINE.

The latest cables report that the King of Greece is sorely troubled as to what action to take. He has partly conceded the Allies' demand for the removal of his troops to a place where they will not be a menace to Sarraïl's forces, but is holding some back pending the raising of the blockade, which has been refused. A salute to the Entente flags has also been called for. Now the Royalists are clamoring for immediate war, though it is said that by far the greater part of the population is siding with Venizelos and the Allies.

## Mrs. West Secured Official Information From Sir J. Cowans

He Implicated War Office; Declared He'd Fight For Her If He Had Time

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—The Military Court of Inquiry, continuing its report, regrets that Mrs. Cornwallis West holds positions of some importance in various public associations connected with war-work in Denbighshire.

It expresses the opinion that the correspondence between Major-General Sir John Cowans and Mrs. West indicates on the part of Sir John Cowans not merely indiscretion, but a departure from official propriety. It says that Sir John Cowans disclosed official information to Mrs. West and implicated the War Office, which, then, was ignorant of Mrs. West's complaints.

It mentions that Sir John Cowans told Mrs. West that he would fight for her if he had time.

## Leyland Co's. Liner Nestorian Wrecked

Is Smashed Up During Fog; All  
The Crew Are Reported  
As Saved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—The Leyland Company's s.s. Nestorian (6,395 tons) has become a total wreck in a fog. The crew have been saved.

## REPATRIATION AGREED (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—The agreement between Great Britain and Germany for the repatriation of all interned civilians over 45 years of age, except 20 on each side, has now been completed. It applies to the whole Empire. Germany has agreed to the inclusion of retired naval and military officers who are receiving no pay, even though they are receiving pensions.

## HAVOC ON CARSO (Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 4.—An official communique reports: Reciprocal artillery actions on Carso resulted in the destruction of the enemy's defences south-westward of Castagnavizza.

## RIVAL PARLIAMENTARY PARTIES ARE SOOTHED BY NEUTRAL EFFORTS

Effect Compromise Between  
Hostile Kuomintang And  
Chinputang Sections

NEW PROVINCIAL SYSTEM

Puzzled Over Chang Hsun's Attitude; He May Intend  
Individual Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, January 5.—According to Chinese newspaper reports, the efforts of neutral parties to effect a compromise between the Kuomintang and the Chinputang, who have been bitterly hostile since the fight in Parliament over the provincial system, have been successful and a new draft of the provincial system, drawn up by the neutrals, has been approved by the various parties, including the Kuomintang and the Chinputang and will be submitted to the committee for drafting the constitution.

There is much speculation in political circles over the reported absence of Chang Hsun's name as a signatory to the joint telegram from the provinces on December 29. It is stated in some quarters that he refused his signature, considering that the criticism of the Houses of Parliament was not sufficiently strong and that he intends to take individual steps.

## LIANG CHI-CHIAO NAMED AS GENERAL ARBITRATOR

While in Peking, to Settle Both  
Provincial System and State  
Religion Problems

(Ostasiatische Lloyd)

Peking, January 5.—Liang Chi-chiao is expected to arrive from Tientsin today. During his stay in Peking he will settle the question of the provincial system, as well as that of a State religion.

The Seventh Division, under the command of General Chang Ching-yao, will be removed to Nanyuan, near Peking.

According to the Tachunghuapao, the foreign bankers have handed over to the Peking Government five million dollars out of the surplus of the salt revenues.

## CHEKIANG CRISIS

General Yang Shan-teh when asked what he intended to do with regard to his new appointment as Tuchun of Chekiang, replied that "I am bound to submit to the order of the Central government."

It is said however, that General Yang will not assume the office unless the government approves his request that he be allowed to take his own soldiers into Hangchow. The government is not likely to sanction this request.

The Sincwanpao says that after the Mandate announcing the appointment of Yang Shan-teh as Tuchun of Chekiang, was issued, telegrams were sent by the people of Chekiang, to the government, opposing him. The military body of Hangchow have sent a joint telegram to the government pleading for the retention of General Lu Kung-wan as Military Governor.

## COMPIEGNE BOMBED (Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 4.—The official communique issued this evening reported: There has been a fairly violent artillery duel west of the Souin-Sommepys Road and in the regions of Douaumont and Pepper Hill. An enemy aeroplane dropped two bombs on Compiègne. A woman was injured, but no damage done.

## BRITISH CONGRATULATIONS (Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, January 4.—Replying to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's telegram on the successes of the operations at El Arish, General Sir Archibald Murray says: "We are most grateful for our big brother's congratulations."

## FALKENHAYNFINDS RUSSIANS WAITING FOR GREAT BATTLE

Turn at Focsany-Fundeni  
Bridgeheads To Defend  
50-Mile Fortifications

RUSH BOTOCH HTS.

Capture 600 Germans In  
Stubborn Fight; Macin  
And Jiyta Lost

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—The long and stubborn Russian retreat to the Sereth line, stretching across the lowlands on the threshold of Moldavia, is now virtually over.

General von Falkenhayn's army is approaching the Focsany-Fundeni bridge-head positions, which are the two main points on this fifty-mile line of fortifications. It seems clear that the two armies are on the eve of a big battle, which will have important consequences.

(By wireless).—A Russian official communique reports: We attacked the heights on the Rumanian front, southward of Mount Botoch and captured 600 prisoners, three cannon and sixteen machine-guns.

Later.—After an artillery preparation, we attacked Botoch Heights, broke through a stubborn resistance and repulsed six persistent attacks. In Tatroch Valley, we surprised and annihilated a Bulgarian field-post.

In the Dobrudja, attacks at Macin pressed back our detachments, which commenced to withdraw towards Braila.

There has been a severe snow-storm on the whole Caucasian front. The snow is deeper than a man's height. Macin and Jiyta Fall.

A German official communique yesterday reported: Macin and Jiyta have been captured.

A German official communique today reported: Marshal von Mackensen has conquered the sector north-west of Focsany and has repulsed strong Russian cavalry attacks westward of the mouth of the Bazual.

The German-Bulgarian forces stormed and captured the stubbornly defended villages of Macin and Jiyta, taking 1,000 prisoners. This clears the Dobrudja, except for a narrow strip in the direction of Galatz, where the Russian rear-guards are holding their ground.

An Austrian official communique reports: The Austro-German forces expelled the enemy from Miera, north-westward of Milcov and repulsed strong enemy attacks south-eastward of Harja, inflicting heavy losses. They took 130 Russian prisoners eastward of Zloczow.

## British Now Hold 100 Miles On West Front

Have Assembled About Two  
Million Troops To Defend  
Long Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the British front in the west is now nearly 100 miles in length, on which there have been massed about 2,000,000 troops.

## Deny German Claim Verite Torpedoed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—The French Admiralty denies absolutely the German wireless message stating that the battleship Verite has been torpedoed.

## TREASURY BILLS ISSUE Suspended In Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—The Bank of England announces that the issue of Treasury Bills is suspended.

## Blessing the Instruments of Death



Blessing the first four rounds that are to be fired at the enemy is a common practice in the Serbian army. Here a priest of the Greek church is shown blessing the shells that are to open an artillery offensive. The soldiers are said to believe that shells so blessed never fail to inflict dire losses on the enemy.

## KONGMOON COUNTRY IS DESOLATED BY PIRATES

People So Terrorised, Whole  
Villages Are Empty; Har-  
vests Allowed to Decay

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, January 5.—The Hongkong Daily Press states that gangs of pirates are terrorising the villages on the banks of the West River. Crops have been allowed to rot and then decay.

In the vicinity of Kongmoon, a Hongkong sportsman saw a large junk pirated in real red-blooded pirate style. The sportsman was much struck by the woebegone appearance of the country in general. Villages were empty and the scene was one of desolation.

## Game Secondary To Britain's War Needs

Order to Prohibit Cereals At  
Feeding Grounds; Heavy  
Blow at Preservation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—A drastic order is expected, prohibiting the use of cereals to feed game. This will be a heavy blow to game preservation.

## TREASURY BILLS ISSUE Suspended In Britain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—The Bank of England announces that the issue of Treasury Bills is suspended.

## FLEET SHELLS BULGARS (Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—An official despatch from Salonica reports: We successfully raided the village of Keupri, inflicting casualties on the enemy and taking some prisoners. The navy bombarded the enemy's positions at Semultos and Lakovika.

## ALLIES MAY ALSO INDICATE TO U. S. NEGOTIATION BASIS

To Be More Precise in Re-  
ply to Wilson Than  
To Germany

DIRECT NEGATIVE

Was Intentional Answer  
To Terms on Which  
Peace Inacceptable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 3.—Reuter's Agency understands that the Allies' reply to President Wilson's Note is still being drafted. Whereas the reply to Germany was purposely in the negative regarding terms and rehearsing only the conditions of peace which were unacceptable, it may be expected that the answer sent to President Wilson will indicate more precisely the only preliminaries on which the Allies are prepared to negotiate.

## Storm German Lines Near Uluguru Hills

African Expedition Causes Big  
Casualties And Captures  
Several Guns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 4.—An official despatch from East Africa reports: On Monday, we stormed some strongly entrenched lines in Mgeta Valley, southward of the Uluguru Hills, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy and capturing several guns and howitzers. We pursued the enemy to within eleven miles north-west of Kibabawa, towards the valley of the Rufiji.

Meanwhile, a column which had been detached, after a wide detour through difficult trackless country, established itself astride the roads leading southward from the Rufiji Valley. Our forces farther east are astride the track leading southward from the Rufiji Delta, where there are considerable enemy forces. The British forces eastward of the Iringa-Ubena line are driving a strong detachment of the enemy towards Mahenge.

## Uncle Sam's Future Mr. Murdock's Theme

"Uncle Sam Tomorrow" will be the topic upon which former Congressman Victor Murdock of Kansas will address the members of the Saturday Club at the tiffin in the Palace Hotel banquet room at 12.30 noon today. As for the theme of Mr. Thomas F. Millard, it has not been announced. From the advance acceptances a large attendance is expected and all who are planning to attend are requested to telephone Mr. G. A. Fitch at the Y.M.C.A., No. 5200, before 10 a.m.

## CANTON POLITICS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Canton, January 4.—Cantonese Republicans seem surprised at the action of the Kuowuyuan in allowing Lung Chi-kwang to prevent the Occupation Commissioner-Designate, Lu Lan-ching, to reach Kweichow. They also disapprove of the view which the President is reported to hold that he does not favor the appointment of a native Provincial Governor. The Yunnanese military leaders are denouncing the Tuan Chi-jui Party and charging it with following in the steps of Yuan Shih-k'ai.

## PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, January 5.—The President yesterday held a successful reception of the members of the Houses of Parliament. The absence of ostentation was a feature of the President's New Year reception. When he received the official callers on New Year's Day, the President, contrary to previous practice, stood on the floor of the hall, instead of upon the dais, while, yesterday, he shook hands and chatted with all the guests.



## PARIS HAS OPERA IN THE EVENING AGAIN

Another Step Toward Return Of Normal Conditions Is Seen

THREE PLAYS EACH WEEK

Two Pieces From Pens Of Noted War Victims To Be Presented

Paris, November 2.—The Opera, which opens its season on Saturday, is taking another step toward a return to the normal. It remained closed during the first year of the war, gave matinee performances twice a week during the second, and intends to give only evening performances this season.

Three performances will be given weekly, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays. Some revivals are promised, such as "Messidor," "Henry VIII," "Sylvia," and some new works (new to Paris, that is), as "Le Promethee" by Gabriel Faure, "Les Indes Galantes" by Rameau, "Las Goyescas" by Granados, the Spanish composer drowned when the Sussex was torpedoed, and "Le Guercœur" by Alberic Magnard.

The Opera will observe the regulation to which all theaters are bound and will finish by 11 o'clock, which will mean that some operas will be necessarily shortened. Ordinary clothes will be worn by the audience, the obligatory dress clothes being postponed until the day of victory has arrived. Ordinary theater prices will be charged, balcony and orchestra stalls and seats in the first boxes, 11 francs (\$2.20), with 10 per cent extra for the poor tax. Seats may be booked without extra charge.

**Honors Two War Victims**  
M. Rouche, the new director of the Opera, in his choice of new pieces has sought to do honor to two victims of the war, the Spanish master Granados, who had just returned from New York when he lost his life, and Alberic Magnard.

The French composer belonged to the Wagnerian school and wrote his own librettos. Several of his symphonies and sonatas had been given by the leading Paris orchestras and he had written three important lyrical dramas, "Yolande," "Guercœur" and "Berenice." The first was given twice and caused much debate as to its merits. "Guercœur" dates from 1904 and is a great philosophical drama, having "Truth," Beauty, Kindness and Suffering among its characters as well as certain human protagonists, Guercœur, a worshipper of ideas; young Heurtal and the beautiful Giselle.

The action passes in the Middle Ages in a free town in Flanders. Guercœur has just died, young, beloved and famous. In his second life he believes that Giselle will remain faithful to him and that his friend Heurtal will continue his work and keep his memory honored. He obtains permission to return on earth and finds that he has been betrayed. The people, tired of the ideal republic that he has instituted, have appointed Heurtal dictator and Giselle has become Heurtal's mistress. He returns to heaven with pride driven from his soul.

**Consolled by Truth**  
Truth consoles him by prophesying that in time all that he has worked for will come to pass. "The fusion of races and languages will give man the cult of peace. His work will conquer misery, his science banish pain. The new age will come. Sleep in peace. Hope."

His last work "Berenice," was dated April, 1909. It was given at the Opera Comique. It is a long love duet between Titus and Berenice, ending in her sacrifice, destroying her beauty by cutting off and throwing into the sea her marvellous head of hair.

Alberic Magnard lived at the Fontaine mazarin house at Baron, some eight miles from Senlis, and was there when war broke out. He was then 49 and a fine, strong man. He wished to volunteer, but was asked to wait. He returned to his country house, where he met his death under circumstances which his wife has thus described:

"On August 23 my son, who had been to Senlis, came back about mid-day to tell us that everybody was leaving and that the town was being barricaded. We read with stupefaction in the papers that the Germans were scattered already from the Aisne to the Vosges. My husband determined to send us away, but he was absolutely confident that the Germans would be driven back and would not come as far as our house.

**Germans Reach Baron**  
"On September 2 some of the German army reached Baron with a band at their head. My husband decided what he would do and felt that his death was near.

"Next morning, a warm, sunny day,

## Rumanian Royal Palace at Bukharest and Its Captors



Here is the Rumanian Royal Palace at Bukharest, from which the royal family fled, and which recently fell into the hands of the invading Germans, possibly to be used as quarters for the staffs of Generals von Falkenhayn and von Mackensen, leaders of the Teuton armies. The palace is magnificently furnished.

my son was fishing in the pond when he heard a noise and saw about a hundred German cavalymen on the terrace. He was seized with fear and thought of swimming over the River Nonette. Then he overcame his fright and showed himself. The Germans took his fish from him and tied him to a tree.

"They drew near the house and three times summoned my husband to surrender, but obtained no reply. My son distinctly heard a shot fired by the soldiers. They explained afterward that it was an accident and was not fired at my husband. When he heard this shot and saw his son fastened to a tree my husband fired his revolver twice, and two soldiers fell.

"The Germans then, by order of Gen. von Kluck, who was present, fired volleys toward the window from which my husband had fired. Gen. von Kluck then ordered them to bring straw from the barn, pile it in the kitchen and set fire to it. While this part of the house was burning the soldiers pillaged the rest. My son saw them loading on a cart the pictures, among them works of Boucher, Pater, Drouais, Oudry, Courbet and Ribot; old silver plate, furs and lace, and a Red Cross sheet was thrown over the load. The manuscript of "Guercœur" was stolen, and many others.

"My son, who knows some German, heard von Kluck say after the fire was well lit, 'If that is the son or stepson, or any one of the family, he shall be shot.'

"My son kept cool and said that he was the gardener's son. Some witnesses were brought from the village and my son said to them, 'I am the son of the gardener, am I not?' They declared it was so, and he was allowed to go free."

The fire burned itself out in six days, and Mme. Magnard herself undertook the painful task of searching for her husband's remains in the blackened ruins.

### Blackmailing Letter Writers Get 14 Years

A member of the Nieh family which generously donated the land for the Nieh Chih-kuei Chinese School in Balkal Road, which was officially opened yesterday, recently received a number of letters with the usual demands for money and threats of dire happenings in the event of refusal.

The "easy money" men, they were two in number, today are looking forward to New Year's Day of 1931, about which time their terms of imprisonment ought to expire for Mr. Grant-Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Wong yesterday at the Mixed Court passed sentence of fourteen years imprisonment on the two men who were arrested as the result of the police investigations into the matter. Mr. K. E. Newman, Police Legal Adviser, prosecuted.

It is to be hoped the sentence will be widely published in the native press for many prominent Chinese residents have of late been the recipients of similar threatening letters and the severe sentence passed is accordingly to be welcomed.

### Y.M.C.A. BOOM BRINGS MEMBERSHIP TO 3400

1,180 Men, 251 Boys Join During Campaign of the Planetary Teams Just Ended

Thursday evening was a busy one at the Young Men's Christian Association for it marked the close of the month's membership campaign in which 1,180 men and 251 boys were enrolled, making the total membership something over 3,400. The leaders of the eight teams were present with their workers and scores of new members were introduced. The Saturn team, which has led in number of points throughout the campaign, succeeded in capturing first place by a very narrow margin, being hard pressed by the Mercury team, who were only eleven points behind.

After the bell rang at 8 o'clock a member came in to join but the time had passed and the points which would have meant victory for Mercury could not be counted in the campaign. However, the leader of Mercury, Mr. C. C. Nieh, won the largest number of points in all the teams and received the first individual prize. The captain of the Saturns, Mr. S. Z. Zee, was second in individual points. The standing of the teams was as follows:

Team	Leader	Points
1. Saturn—Zee Soh-zung	.....	2,673
2. Mercury—C. C. Nieh	.....	2,662
3. Uranus—Soong Han-chang	.....	2,294
4. Venus—W. F. Wong	.....	2,173
5. Mars—Shu Pa-tsha	.....	1,962
6. Neptune—H. C. Chow	.....	1,866
7. Earth—K. M. Wong	.....	1,830
8. Jupiter—K. C. Linn	.....	1,627

Total.....17,086

In addition to the above the eight teams in the Boys' Division brought in 251 members, gaining nearly 2,000 points. The members and money brought in through the campaign will make possible the maintenance and expansion of the work during the coming year. The thanks of the Association are given to all who had a part in this united effort.

### China Railways Show Substantial Increases

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 5.—The returns of the Government railways for 1916 show an increase amounting to over \$10,000,000, including:—The Peking-Hankow Railway \$4,600,000, the Peking-Mukden Railway \$2,200,000, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway \$2,400,000 and the Peking-Sulyan Railway \$400,000, as compared with the figures for 1915.

### Nieh Chih-kuei School

The Nieh Chih-kuei Public School for Chinese in the Balkal Road was officially opened yesterday afternoon when speeches were delivered by Mr. E. I. Ezra, chairman of the Chinese Educational Committee, Mr. C. C. Nieh, a member of the family which donated the ground for the school and Mr. Shen Tun-ho.

Among others on the platform were Messrs. H. Phillips, H. M. Consul, Dr. Hopkyn Ross, and Mr. R. Turner, head master. Mr. Ezra thanked the donor of the land for his generosity. The school which the Council had built on that land embodied all the improvements which experience with the other schools had given them. Though the school was not filled up yet, he looked forward with confidence to the time when it would be. The donor of the land had enumerated certain manual exercises which he desired to be carried out and for these a teacher had been engaged. He hoped that in time to come the school would come to be known by reason of the fact that it provided for subjects not given in other schools.

**LAOHSIKAI DEBATE**  
Peking, January 4. (Eastern News Agency).—In reply to a Chinese proposal about the Laohsikai affair, the French Government wired to the French Charge d'Affaires to Peking to the effect that the negotiations will be continued in accordance with the basis of the compromise proposed by the British Minister and the French Charge d'Affaires notified the Walchicou to that effect. The Chinese Government will have a Cabinet meeting to consider the question. It is understood from Chinese sources that the French Minister to Peking, Mons. Conty, is expected to reach Peking within two weeks and the negotiations will be reopened after the arrival of Mons. Conty.

**NEW WHARF AGENCY**  
The San Peh Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 83 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, have taken over the agency of the Hoong Shin Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Lanfou, Pootung, from Messrs. Yu Ya Ching, who have relinquished the agency.

### From the Chinese Press

The Sinwanpao reports:—The Russian Minister to Peking will leave Peking on the 12th and will arrive at Nanking on the 18th and thence proceed to Shanghai to attend the celebration of the new building of the Russian Consulate General at Shanghai and he will proceed to Hangchow on the 16th for a day's holiday. The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs of Shanghai has written to the Director General of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow Railways to prepare special cars for him.

The Sinwanpao reports:—On the 18th, the following were elected members of the Upper House for Yunnan:—Chang Chi-lin, Chou Tse-nan and Chao Hsin.

The following three were also elected as expectant members:—Tong Nai-ling, Chang Shih-hua and Wu Cheng-yi.

The Tsunhua Sinpao reports:—Dr. Chen Chi-tao, owing to certain reasons, is reported to have decided to resign the post of Minister of Finance.

### Program for Tonight's American Co. Dance

The first dance of the American Co. series will be held tonight at the Astor Ball Room starting at 9.30 o'clock. The company have secured for this occasion the new Carlton Orchestra. The following is a list of the dances together with the music:

1. One-step—Sweetest Girl in Monterey.
2. Waltz—I'm Longing for You.
3. Rag—The Blue Goose.
4. Fox Trot—Pretty Baby.
5. One-step—The Ningpo Club.
6. Waltz—Destiny.
7. Rag—The Chicken Walk.
8. Fox Trot—A Little Bit of Bad in every Good Little Girl.
9. One-step—You're Here and I'm Here.
10. Waltz—Sympathy.
11. Rag—The Syncopated Walk.
12. Fox Trot—Walking the Dog.
13. One-step—The Carlton Bomb-bashay.
14. Waltz—The Girl from Brazil.
15. Rag—Hello, 'Prisco! Medley.
16. Fox Trot—You're a Dangerous Girl.

### NIGHT LIFE IN BERLIN

Max Caro Paints It as Very Gay Notwithstanding the War

The following description of a scene in a Berlin cabaret in war time is taken from an article by Max Caro, entitled "Berlin by Night," printed in the Lokal-Anzeiger of Nov. 5:

"One's first impression is of splendid style, red chairs and sofas, highly colored walls, all bathed in light. Lilies and other flowers hang from the low ceilings—not neutral flowers—artificial blooms of electric light. The fair sex and the army are the prevailing elements in the company; beer, wine, coffee, from 25 cents a glass up. A group of officers, sinewy figures, with faces, in spite of their youth, seared with hard lines, have seated themselves at a table. They are in excellent spirits, smoking, and drinking to each other's health. Then the band strikes up. When the program is finished, people to whom money is no object adjourn to their favorite wine restaurants, where the tables shimmer with silver and crystal. Every element is there which leads the senses to forget the volcanic eruption in Europe.

"The head waiter, the personification of dignity and unapproachableness, orders his minions to polish up each single glass, for in these halls champagne is the source of life. Yes, this war which has destroyed

so many toiling lives has raised others from the depths. They sit on gilded chairs, dine with the gods, and pay with a laugh, in spite of the tax on war profits.

"But what of the family over there? The man with foxy face and pointed beard, and a ruby in his tie-pin that must have cost a small fortune; expansive Mrs. Red Velvet with huge pearls in her ears, and the eighteen-year-old son, who bears himself like a roose. Purses—purses in the war-game, but they bring money. They dine off the very best! Champagne and still more champagne; heavy, reeking odors, and burning cheeks—but all the outward form is preserved. And the violin player by the piano makes his fiddle rejoice and lament, laugh and weep, till the music ceases suddenly—1 o'clock! War closing time!"

Another excerpt from Herr Caro's article, as translated by The London Daily Mail, reads:

"Kurfurstendamm, 10 p.m.—The great restaurants, cafes, kinemas glitter and entice—bluish rays of light from huge candelabras light up the road. The rose windows of the Memorial Church glow with a soft light. The doors open and a mass of humanity pours out of the church; women in mourning, grave men and young people. At a stroke the quietness of the thoroughfare has vanished and streams of people push alongside the brilliantly lighted shop windows, while new streams of chattering, laughing people issue from the side streets to join the main throng. Field grays in full kit stand gazing in amazement at this chattering, frivolous crowd—women in silks and velvets, covered with costly furs."

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## GERMAN WOUNDED PRISONERS ARE EVER READY TO SALUTE

Many of Them Found To Have  
Been Instructed Regarding  
Answers to Captors

### ONE SHOT RED CROSS MEN

British Officer Gave Up His Own  
Bed To a Complaining  
Prussian Officer

By Joseph W. Griggs

British Headquarters in France, November 10.—There is no underestimating the German soldier at the British front. There has been considerable underestimating of him by laymen in London and other parts of England.

There are German cowards, German scoundrels and brave Germans to be met with in this war, judging from the talks which I have had with British officers and men at the front.

In a hospital which I have been enabled to visit and talk with some of the wounded German inmates there is one redheaded German who is being nursed back to health who is charged with having shot both the Red Cross men who had dressed his wounds on the battlefield just a moment or two before he is asserted by a number of witnesses to have taken their lives.

"He will be court-martialed later," was the calm declaration of the officer in charge of the hospital. "We have others here who are very decent fellows. You may talk with any of them."

I entered a ward where a few days before a number of Saxons had raised such a rumpus about a Prussian officer in their midst that, for his safety, he was removed to another hut. Several of them spoke English, and they aided me in my talks with others.

### Salute on All Occasions

In the corner of the room nearest where I entered was a big blond fellow, handsome and effectively silent. He was a Prussian. He raised his hand to the salute.

It's extraordinary the way those fellows are always ready to salute, no matter under what circumstances," said the officer of the camp. The Prussian could not speak English, and, my German being negligible, I crossed the room to where one of the Germans who could speak English lay.

I told him my nationality. His face brightened, and he said:

"I'm from Hamburg. I've never been to America, but I've had much dealing with American chemical concerns in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Baltimore."

"I asked him where he had been fighting when wounded, and he replied:

"On the Somme front. I was wounded in fighting near Thiepval. I have been fighting at different parts of the western line for eighteen months, and nearly all the time against Canadians and Australians. They are fine fighters; the Canadians are fine soldiers."

He kept repeating his opinion of the Canadians, and, pointing to a bloodshot left eye, said:

"I was hit by shrapnel. One piece went in under my right eye and I temporarily lost the sight of it. But now the piece of metal has worked across and has blinded the other eye, leaving my right eye all right again."

I asked him how long the war would last. He lay silent and scrutinized my face. Then he smiled faintly. I asked him if he would go

## Kiddies Learn Use of Tooth Brush



Chicago has just finished celebrating dental week. One of the features of the week devoted to the instruction of mouth hygiene was classes in "tooth-brushing" held at the public schools. The photograph shows children of the Franklin open air school being taught how to clean their teeth.

to America after the war. He regained his speech again, and said:

"I'd like to go to America some time, but after the war I must go back to Hamburg and take care of my mother and sister there!"

Through him I was able to learn that many of the men in his ward had been wounded near Thiepval, Courcellette and other places along the Somme sector. They all agreed the fighting was very fierce.

A German of much inferior appearance, but with a face wreathed in smiles, was walking about. He had worked in London, but he showed lack of knowledge of the English language.

### All Well Fed

In another part of the ward lay two German officers. One of these has been severely wounded and it was feared one of his legs would have to be amputated. His face was thin, offering a contrast to most of the patients, who were prospering on the liberal allowances of food which they received. But he made a motion as if to salute, which was copied by the officer in the next cot, a short man with Vandike beard and youthfully florid cheeks.

A nurse who had spent considerable time in America was in charge of this ward, and she moved about among them as sympathetically as if treating the wounded of her own race.

It has been found that many prisoners, wounded or otherwise, who are captured have received instructions regarding answers which they should make to their captors. Among the lower classes of the Germans there is a widespread belief that their capture by the British will be rewarded with tortures.

One of the most interesting stories which I heard about Prussian pride was related to me by a British colonel. He said that a Prussian officer had been captured, and, preparatory to his being sent to a regular camp with others, was invited to share the mess quarters with several British officers. He refused to sit down with them at the table. Later, he complained that he should have fitting quarters in which to sleep. In the meantime one of the British officers had voluntarily given up his bed to the man and intended spending the night on some blankets on the floor.

When this incident became known to the Prussian his complaining stopped, his features relaxed and he burst into tears.

## SEE PERILS IN FLOOD OF GOLD TO UNITED STATES

Federal Experts Are Trying To  
Find Out Its Effects and What  
Will Become Of It

Washington, Nov. 18.—The effects of the flood of gold, deluging this nation since the outbreak of the European war, Federal finance experts are trying to find out. "Get rid of the blamed stuff," one Federal expert advised recently. "It isn't doing us any good and it may do immense harm. We, as a Nation, are just like an individual. When we have just enough to keep us we keep stirring all the time. If each individual in the Nation had a legacy left him suddenly, there wouldn't be much stirring. That is our fix. We have got more gold than we can use. It may lead to unwise loans and resultant speculation. It is keeping us back now because bankers, afraid of an overbalanced loan system, are afraid to loan money."

This official agreed with some of the big bankers who, at a recent conference, advised more extensive foreign loans, with foreign bonds as security instead of the American collateral that has been demanded. Must Come Some Time

"We've got to do it some time," this expert said. "America has been provincial in the matter of foreign securities. We have invested our money in American bonds and securities generally. But we have absorbed much of Europe's holdings in our securities. Now we've got to absorb some of theirs. It will help our financial system in the end—and it will help us to get rid of a surfeit of gold that worries most of us who have stopped to think where it may end."

The principal fear of American bankers is that financiers, made overconfident because of the great quantity of gold in this country, will build too much on it. What are regarded as unwise loans or speculative loans, are not those obtained for ordinary speculation, but those required for building factories and starting enterprises during the prosperity wave.

"Too many factories would be as bad as too much stock gambling," this expert said. "We can't stand it. We are manufacturing everything in the United States now. If this country, holding 27 per cent. of all the gold in the world, is caught at the end of the war with too many loans outstanding, there is fear of a dangerous tightening of the money market when the gold starts going back to Europe—as it will. If European manufacturers 'come back' they will turn the trade balance against this country as it was before the war necessitated heavy exports from America and negligible exports to it."

Another banking expert of the Government believes this country can absorb most of the gold it now holds.

"Our gold holdings are not as big as a lot of people think," he said. "We held 24 per cent. of the world's gold before the war. We have increased 3 per cent. I admit 3 per cent. is a lot, viewed as a sum, but we have grown too. I do not fear a heavy demand for gold in Europe after the war anyway. It wouldn't do Europe any good. It would come right back to us."

Must Build Up Europe

"And I don't fear a reversal of the trade balance. Europe is stricken. Americans must help to build it up—America and American capital. As for 'dumping' of cheap articles here that will sell for less than we can manufacture them, I don't fear that either. In the first place, Europe hasn't got the raw materials," said Mr. Deacon. "Thousands of factories, it is true, now making munitions could be turned to making something else. But we've got to furnish the materials in many cases. If Europe could 'dump' goods on us, it would be wise for Europe to do it now, when those goods are bringing high prices. They would if they could, believe me."

"I do not mean to say that I am not afraid of the 'gold disease' that leads to overconfidence in our finances and to flight loans based on top-heavy calculations as to the nature of our prosperity. I am afraid of it, and I agree that we ought to extend foreign credits. It certainly will not hurt us. But I never will believe that we must go out and make big loans just to get rid of our gold. If we cannot get rid of it safely we'll have to keep it and be careful."

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## Germany Adds Weekly Eight to Ten U-Boats

Washington, Dec. 3.—Germany is building from eight to ten submarines, according to reliable information received here. Navy Department advisers show she has lost from 100 to 125 since the war began.

An estimate based on information from a source declared to be accurate places the present strength of the German submarine fleet at not less than two hundred and fifty vessels, while at the commencement of the war there were only about fifty in service. It is also stated by the same authority that Germany has practically abandoned all other shipbuilding, thereby enabling the factories to turn out parts for submarines rapidly.

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## GERMAN COLONIES DIVIDED BY ALLIES

French Control Most of the Interior, While British Hold The Seaports

### DISTRIBUTION NOT FINAL

Tentons Had Spent Vast Sums  
On Railway in Togoland  
And Cameroons

New York, Dec. 4.—The first step toward an apportionment between France and England of the territory of former German colonies in West Africa is described in a report to the Royal Geographical Society of London, printed in the journal of the society for November. Under the arrangement now existing, by far the greater area is under French administration, but the most important ports are under British control.

The maps printed by the society indicate that England has jurisdiction at present over about 40,000 of the 190,000 square miles of Cameroon, and over about 10,000 of the 33,700 square miles of Togoland. Lome, the principal port and town of Togoland, becomes British, temporarily at least. Buea, Victoria, and Rio del Rey in the Cameroon are governed by the English, but Duala, the largest town, is in the French section.

The conquered German territory is placed under the government of the English and French provinces adjoining it. The Cameroon is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, with the British province of Nigeria just north of it and French Equatorial Africa south and east of it, so that it is divided for administrative purposes between the Colonial Government of Nigeria and French Equatorial Africa.

Togoland, which is west of Cameroon on the Gulf of Guinea, will be ruled by the Governors of the Gold Coast, the British province, and Dahomey, the French.

Both of the conquered provinces are rich in agricultural resources, with more or less mineral wealth, only slightly explored. The Cameroon has a native population of 3,500,000 and a white population before the war of about 2,000. Since their acquisition of the country, in 1884, the Germans had developed it. Before that time it was for white men nothing more than a geographical term and a spot on the map of Africa. The Germans instituted the production of palm oil, cocoa, rubber, cotton, indigo, fine woods, and other natural products and built up Duala, Buea, Victoria, and other stations into reproductions of small German towns. They had built three railroads and were carrying forward

large plans for the development of the colony with the purpose of establishing a model colony. A member of the West African expeditionary force into the Cameroon wrote in a report to the Royal Geographical Society:

"These railroads were built at enormous expense, the bridge being excellent. On the Mittellandbahn at Ede, crossing the Sanaga River, is an iron bridge, the largest single span in Africa. On the Eisenbahn there are several long iron bridges, the biggest being at Bepesi and Kake."

"The wealth of the country under the Germans was entirely agricultural. It would seem probable that there are minerals in the north at any rate, to the same extent as in Northern Nigeria, but it is believed that no mineral survey has been made by the Government, as the policy was to develop the agricultural side first. The richest center of agriculture is that around Victoria and Buea. Here there are huge and splendid plantations of cocoa and rubber. Each plantation has very good European quarters; they are

traversed by broad ways mostly with light trolley lines down them.

"The inhabitants' extreme fear of remaining in a place in German hands was only too clearly shown at the evacuation of the Kribi by the Allies. A huge refugee camp had been formed at the Kribi, when it was decided that the place could be of no value in future military operations, whereupon all the natives begged to be taken away and remain under British protection. As far as the shipping allowed, this was done, but necessarily many were left. The scene on the departure of the last steamer from the Kribi was tragic, as many people, making frantic efforts to board the ship, were drowned by the swamping of their canoes."

"That their fear of the Germans was justified has been amply proved by the official reports since drawn up, detailing atrocities of every sort practiced by the enemy upon the helpless native inhabitants in all parts of the Cameroon during the campaign."

The writer gave an account of one skirmish in which the patrols engaged on both sides were put to flight by a large herd of elephants which wandered into the fighting and became stampeded.

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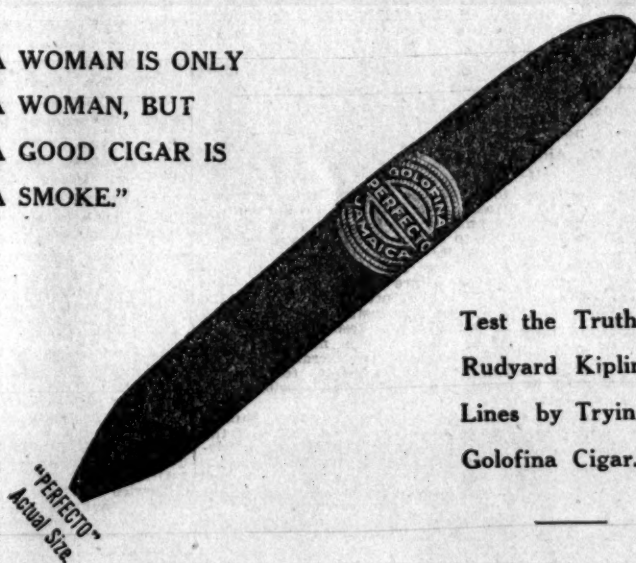
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## BRITISH DISCLAIM WAR TRADE PLANS VS. U. S.

Lloyd George Tells Chicago  
Editor England 'Cannot  
Live Without America'

KEENER COMPETITION SURE

Peace Will Find British More  
Efficient Than Ever In  
Conquering Markets

By James Keeley  
(Editor of The Chicago Herald)  
London, December 2.—Before I left Chicago I was asked by a number of leading business men to make an investigation as to the business conditions that would be likely to obtain between the United States and the Allies, and more particularly England, after the war is over.

During the last week I have put that question to four members of the British Government, to some of England's leading bankers and financial men with tremendous interest in America to three editors of London daily newspapers, to the presiding genius of the best known weekly journal in England, to at least fifty business men whose spheres of activity are circumscribed only by the populated areas of the earth, to various minor officials connected with governmental departments that are directly concerned—in fact, to every man with whom I have come in contact since Monday morning—and have worked as steadily as an interrogation point from that moment until now.

The only answer I have received is: "Who knows what is going to happen after the war is over? We are as much in the dark as to that as to the date of the end of the war."

Then I asked question No. 2: "Did the Paris conference mean that after the restoration of peace there will follow a trade war in which the hands of the Allies will be raised not only against their enemies, but all other commercial competitors, with America singled out for special attention in this direction?"

David Lloyd George, minister of War, epitomized the official point of view when he said to me:

"Such an idea never entered anybody's mind. It is absurd. The idea that Great Britain could live without America; that Great Britain, with its seaboard position and its configuration of coast, its river mouths and estuaries, could lock both the back and the front doors, is the notion of a maniac."

Neither Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade; Mr. McKenna, the financial head of the Government, nor Viscount Grey would talk for publication; but I am violating no confidence when I say that they share Mr. Lloyd George's views. It was pointed out that at the Paris conference the deliberations were aimed only at Germany.

Not 'Bent on Economic Suicide.'  
Premier Asquith has made one official statement on the subject. He said:

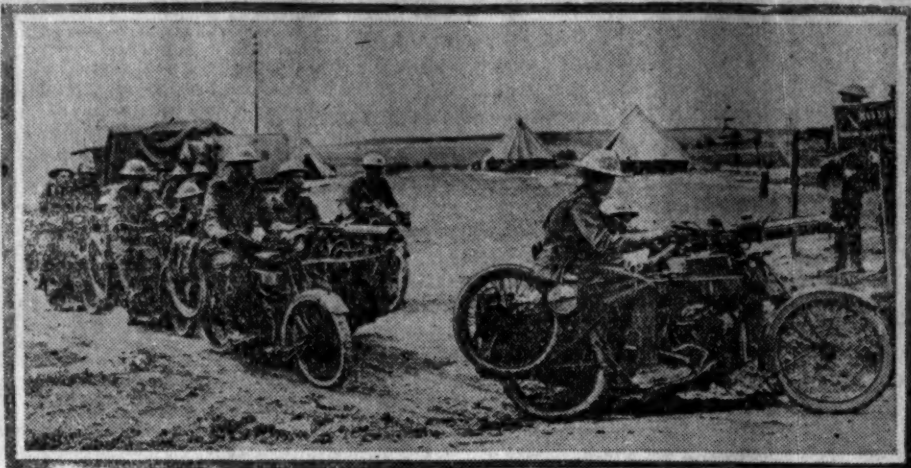
"It has been suggested in neutral countries that we Allies have a sinister design after the war is over to combine against them and build up an impenetrable stone wall against their trade. That is childish fiction; for, if it were true, it would mean that we, one and all, were bent on economic suicide. When the time for peace comes, nothing will be more essential to the Allies from the standpoint of simple self-interest than to establish and maintain the best industrial and financial relations with all neutral powers."

As far as it is possible to judge from the various extended and frank conversations I have had, I think it is fair to assume that if one may speculate on a future problem based on conditions that may change at any moment, there is absolutely no disposition here to take any action of any kind against American business or commerce when the European slaughter-pen has closed. I have heard nothing, read nothing, seen nothing, that gives the faintest support to the theory that because America has kept out of the bloody struggle, because all the gold of the world is flowing westward, there will be any organized effort to punish us in the world's markets.

Bitter Over Federal Reserve Action  
Many of my interviews took place during the early part of the week, and before the Federal Reserve Board issued its sensational statement, advising American banks, in the interest of liquidity of their assets, against the purchase of the short-term paper of the Allies. Within the last forty-eight hours there has developed, to put it mildly, a critical tone and considerable comment. Some of the London papers are extremely bitter. One member of the board is the principal object of suspicion.

"Bluntly speaking," said one influential banker, "this action is in effect a suggestion to American business men not to sell their goods to

## British Machine Gun Corps Ready for Action



Motor-cycle machine gun corps are being used more and more by the Allies in their various offensives in France. The rapidity with which large numbers of these guns may be transferred from point to point makes them extremely valuable. The photograph shows a machine gun company about to leave to take part in an attack.

us and the other Allies, because our credit is not good. It is a perfectly unjustified attack upon the financial standing of solvent nations."

Another man, who because of the public position he occupies could not permit the use of his name, went even further.

"It is an actual embargo," said he. "Call it what you will, that's what it amounts to."

The feeling in England, however, is mild compared with the emotions aroused in France.

To France America has poured out her heart, her sympathy, and her charity. Young America has flown for her and fought her battles in the sky. Our doctors have toiled day and night saying the lives and limbs of French soldiers. Dr. Carrel, from his store of knowledge and skill, has developed a wonderful life-saving and limb-preserving method of treating wounds, a description of which has been or will be forwarded by John Bass, war correspondent of The Chicago Daily News, American lads have driven ambulances over roads sprinkled with the victims of sudden death. American nurses have tended the sick, comforted the dying, American love, American sympathy, and American charity have performed a noble part in ministering to the stricken of a sister republic.

Knowing all these things, France cannot understand the fact and is stunned by the action of the Federal Reserve Board. Why its financial honor, its commercial credit should be stabbed to the vitals is to France incomprehensible. France is astonished and grieved.

I met in London today a French official with whom I had several pleasant visits in Paris. Then, conversation was of American generosity and American aid. Today—well, listen to what he said. The utterances that he poured out were emphasized and dramatized by his deep emotion and feeling:

"Why is your nation doing this thing to my nation? Why this assault on democracy, fighting for its life and for democracy, by the greatest democracy of the world? We are shedding our blood, our most precious young blood, freely and copiously, and at this critical moment in the struggle your country, in effect, refuses to sell to us the things we need to preserve our existence, our very life."

"When England was trying to oppress you with the aid of hired Hessians the peasants of France, under Lafayette, came to your assistance. They fought with you and for you; they died for you. Today, in our hour of stress, it is unkind, unjust, and most ungrateful for you to hold the descendants of those Hessians to impose the same military tyranny on us from which we helped you to escape. France cannot understand it."

At this distance, with only the most meagre cable reports before me, I cannot pretend to pass on the justice or injustice of the action of our Federal Reserve Board. But as a reporter it is my duty to let the readers of The Herald know the feeling that exists—a feeling that may be pregnant with possibility for the future.

Reverting to the London banker quoted above as to the action of the Federal Reserve Board, our conversation drifted to the various attempts made in America to impose an embargo on the exportation of munitions and the possibility of an attempt to revive the project as part of a plan to end the war.

"I wonder," said this banker, "if the advocates of the plan ever considered the possibility that European purchasers of ammunition might refuse payment if ammunition contracts were unfilled, and the effect on the banks that have loaned money and the attendant train of bankruptcy and ruin and unemployment that would follow in the wake."

Not Believe in Food Embargo  
The possibility of a food embargo by the United States is not regarded seriously. It is admitted that such an embargo might prove embarrassing in time but it is not thought possible that America will take such action.

I discussed this subject last evening with a Cabinet Minister. He was curious as to just what food-stuffs might be prohibited.

"Not wheat," he said. "You have no surplus wheat, and we are not buying any from you."

"But," said I, "in the event of an embargo, and in the event that we

have a surplus of wheat next year, how would you regard an embargo?" I cannot give his answer, but a fair inference is that such action on the part of America, no matter how just or necessary it might be from the American point of view, would not be forgotten when the war was over and the question of trade relationships came up for discussion.

"We expect an enemy to try to starve us out," said another prominent man, "but for a friend to do so would hurt. A nation will forgive and forget many things, but starvation is hard to efface from the memory."

In what state the business world will be when the rivers of blood are dammed no one should hazard a concrete prophecy. Here in London there are optimists and pessimists. One man sees a financial debacle, with all nations belligerents and neutrals alike, bearing equal shares of the burden. Others—and here again I may quote Lloyd George—see no possibility of disaster.

"For we have the land, the source of everything, and with that there can be no real or lasting trouble for any nation."

Sharper British Competition Sure  
As matters stand, America will have no official hurdles placed in her way in the battle for trade when peace resumes her way. But the business men of the United States may as well realize right now that they will have, and make all necessary preparations for, much sharper competition from England. There is a new and more alert hand at the industrial lever; there is a keener brain directing production. Sloth, or what has been regarded as sloth, in mill and factory has disappeared. The ambition of the English manufacturer and the English workman has been sharpened on a German grindstone. There is a new and keener cutting edge, and English trade will follow the English flag. It will invade other lands with a vigor that is going to shock with surprise all England's commercial competitors.

In this campaign the British business man is going to have the whole-hearted support of the national Government, even to the violation of Great Britain's rock-ribbed policy of free trade. Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, has said that the Government fully appreciates the importance of preserving and extending British trade in neutral markets, particularly with reference to "certain important branches of British industry after the war."

Mr. McKenna, addressing a conference of business men a short time ago, declared:

"We have already shown that we are prepared to give the assistance of the Government to the development of our foreign trade, in order to insure that those rivals who are now our bitter enemies shall not have control of the foreign trade which they have enjoyed in the past."

At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this association is of the opinion that, with the object of obtaining and increasing our trade after the conclusion of the war, it is desirable that provision be made:

A—For preferential reciprocal trading relations between all parts of the British Empire.

B—For reciprocal trading relations between the British Empire and the allied countries.

C—For the favorable treatment of neutral countries, and

D—For restricting by tariffs and otherwise our trade relations with all enemy countries so as to render dumping and the return of pre-war conditions impossible, and for the stimulating and developing of home manufactures and a consequent increased employment of native labor.

These resolutions, of course, do not represent the considered, determined opinion of all England. No such radical departure from precedent can come without a full expression by the electorate. But they do represent a decidedly growing tendency.

New Tariff Policy Certain  
Free trade is not going to be abandoned, but it is a safe assumption that a protective tariff in some form or other is going to be a part of England's future fiscal policy.

Whether it will take the form of graded tariffs, as suggested in the foregoing resolution, or whether duties will be put on only to foster new industries, or what we term in America "infant industries," the future will reveal.

One new trade that is certain to secure this adventurous aid is the dye industry. The discovery of aniline dyes was made by an English-

man. With the discovery English effort stopped. German chemists developed the discovery, and when the war came the dye business of the world was in German hands.

By Government subvention a firm of British manufacturers two years ago started to make dyes. The new concern has been successful. It has announced the manufacture of a blue dye which German chemists said it would take ten years to make, and it promises soon to put other im-

portant colors on the market. The English dye industry is not expected for years after the war ends to be able to compete with German dyes. So it is no secret that a protective tariff will be imposed on some German dyes until such time as the English dye manufacturers are able to compete on equal terms.

The helping hand that will be held out to the dyemakers will not be withheld from other businesses in a similar state of development.

One curious fact about the growth of tariff reform, as they call it over here, is the fact that trade unions, that were adamant against any interference with free trade, are split over the question now, and 25 per cent of the Labor members of Parliament are in favor of the proposed radical departure.

American Efficiency in Britain  
The conclusion I have reached as to the keenness of future competition between American and English manufacturers received added weight by the investigations during the last ten weeks of William Hard, the well-known American magazine writer, who is writing an authoritative series of articles for The Metropolitan Magazine and The Chicago Herald on this highly important subject. Mr. Hard said to me today:

"The general conclusion I have come to is this: The war in the long run is going to send Great Britain up, and is going to send it up very fast and very far—not down at all—as a competitor of the United States for trade in South America and everywhere else throughout the world. Before the war we had two big competitors—Great Britain and Germany. Germany was a new fire, blazing all over. Great Britain was an old fire, with cooling embers and streaks of ashes. This war is making Great Britain into a new fire, too."

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AMUSEMENTS

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IN AID OF ALLIED RED CROSS  
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"I see new American machines all over Great Britain. I also see something a great deal more important than new American machines, and that is new American ideas—ideas about the layout of machines in the factory room, ideas about the using of unskilled labor efficiently by planning all the work out beforehand in the brains of staff specialists; ideas, in short, of scientific management. I have met young engineers in Scotch shipyards who were filled to the teeth with the writings of Frederick Taylor and Harrington Emerson and all our other important American efficiency engineers. They are building warships at a speed that would make Josephus Daniels say: 'It can't be done.'"

"At the end of the war the British will still have all their own ideas, which, after all, made London the world's biggest business center, and in addition they will have American ideas as well. We are importing cash from them; they are importing brains from us."

An American business man, in business in England as well as in the United States, said the other day:

"When this thing is over these people are going to have what they never had before—a numerous race of expert business managers of the scientific sort."

"But that is only one part of the story. The British are also going to have a combination of science, capital, government, and labor that we never had. The British Government is now in business on its own account on a large scale, not merely as an adviser to business, like our Government. The British Government is now itself a business concern, with roads, coal mines, and large numbers of factories and shipyards under its own control. It has earned business at first hand. At the end of the war it will sit at the head

of the council table to decide future British business at large, and sit there with real knowledge. Labor's Increased Influence

"And labor will sit there, too, in a sense in which it has never sat there before. The Government has given its word to labor that working conditions in British factories after the war will be put back just where they were from the standpoint of labor before the war. But everybody, including the labor leaders, knows that this is impossible. You can't take all these hundreds of thousands of new labor-saving machines and throw them away. Therefore, some new deal must be made. The pledge to labor has to be redeemed, but redeemed in a different way. Labor cannot be given the thing it was promised. It has to be given something else. That is, labor has to be admitted to the council table, and some kind of bargain must be driven with it, bringing it into harmony with Great Britain's new national efficiency purposes."

"This simply means that the mass of the people, for the first time in any country, will send their representatives to the national conference, the purpose of which will be to write the Government and the capitalists and the new race of expert scientific business managers and the leaders of the trade unions in a national scheme for national prosperity and national trade progress at home and abroad."

Mr. Hard has judged the situation expertly, and as no such combination of national forces is in prospect in the United States, the greatest lesson I can see over here is that these European belligerent countries, unless we act quickly, will be ahead of us instead of behind us in organized national industrial strength.

To sum up, American trade after the war is in the hands of America.

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## PREDICTS BIG FUTURE FOR CHINESE EMPIRE

Julian Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attaché, Tells Of Opportunities

### WELCOME FOR OUR CAPITAL

Says Foreign Nations Or Groups Won't Begrudge Investment Of American Money

New York, November 26.—"The biggest opportunity in China is in big things, and in these things all foreign nations will welcome American capital because it is realized that the greater development of China will benefit all and blaze the way for a larger commercial and industrial expansion in which both the Chinese and foreigners will share alike."

This was the view expressed yesterday by Julian Arnold, United States Commercial Attaché to China and Japan, who is spending a few days at the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House. Mr. Arnold said he had no information regarding the alleged opposition on the part of foreign interests to the railroad construction project of the American International Corporation in China or the \$5,000,000 loan made by the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago to the Chinese Government beyond what he had seen in the newspapers. The Commercial Attaché did not seem to view the cable reports seriously.

"I do not think foreign nations or groups of foreigners in China," said Mr. Arnold, "will begrudge American capital invested in the Republic for the reason that all interests are fully alive to the advantage of having China's natural resources developed to the utmost, this in turn having the effect of enlarging the purchasing power of the native population. The biggest opportunity for American capital lies in railroad construction, since China with a population of over 350,000,000 has only 6,000 miles of track, against 240,000 miles in the United States. In this connection it should be remembered that China has an area equal to the combined area of the United States and Mexico there are, too, in China, vast stretches of territory, aggregating 1,000,000 square miles, unsettled and undeveloped, due to lack of transportation facilities."

Modern transportation was needed urgently in the densely populated sections of West China, the Attaché said. With a proper network of railroads covering that part of China, it was certain to become a profitable market for foreign products, as the development following the opening of railway lines would add enormously to the ability of the people to buy. Outlining the developments of China's natural resources that should be made, Mr. Arnold said:

"China has more coal under ground than the United States, according to competent authorities, and yet she imports \$2,000,000 worth of coal from Japan annually. With foreign capital and adequate railroad facilities these vast coal fields could be worked to great profit and afford big opportunities for American machinery. Other resources awaiting development and that may be mentioned include iron ore, copper, tin, lead, zinc, antimony, manganese, quick-silver, etc."

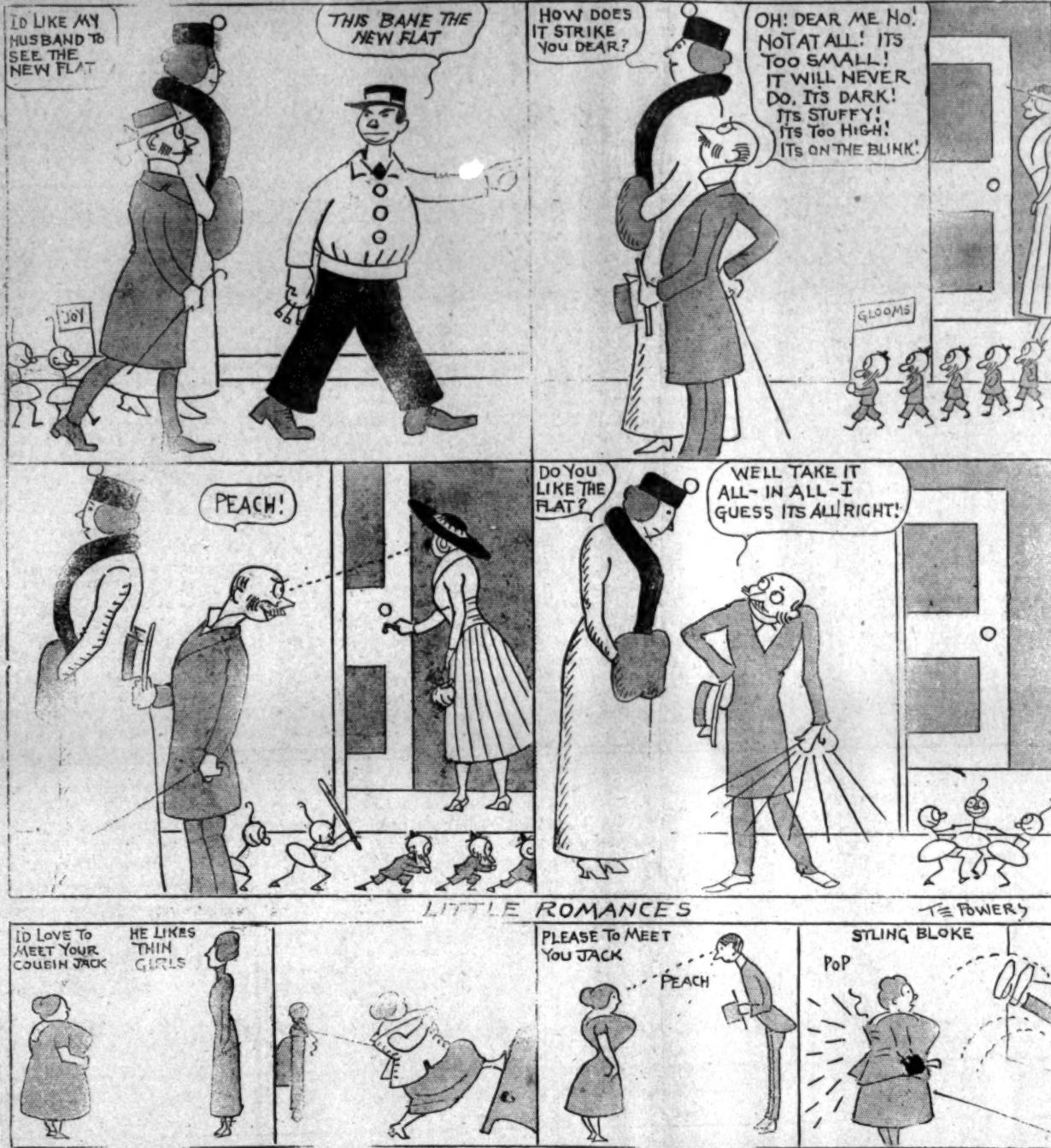
"China today is just emerging industrially from the Middle Ages, her industries being of the household sort. Furthermore, 80 per cent of her people are engaged in agricultural pursuits. She now, however, appreciates the value of modern machinery and methods, and is in a receptive mood therewith. Thus it comes about that China wants machinery and materials needed in upbuilding a great industrial nation. Right there, as in railroad and mining development, lies the opportunity for foreign capital."

"In short, the opportunities for trade developments in the future can only be availed of in a large way by the assistance and co-operation of foreign capital. It is most important for Americans to realize that the nations furnishing the capital for these improvements will also furnish the materials. Equally essential for Americans to understand is the fact that the materials supplied to China for up-building her industries and developing her mines and railroads at the inception of these developments will become standards for the future, so that, if American machinery and products are introduced now, the new China of the future will demand American standards."

Mr. Arnold said that just before leaving Peking for America the President of the republic asked the Commercial Attaché to take back to the United States a very cordial wel-

## Joys and Glooms

## By Tom Powers



come to American capital, American materials, and American engineering skill.

"China is not a second Mexico," continued Mr. Arnold, "for during the revolution, no foreign lives were in danger. All foreign property losses incurred by the revolution have been fully indemnified by the Chinese Government. China in all her history has never repudiated any of her foreign debt. Her foreign debt today is not greater than \$150 per capita, which is small, indeed, considering her wealth of resources."

The Attaché was of the belief that Japan would not interfere with American opportunity in China, especially as the Japanese realized that Americans sought no political advantages. "The door is open, but we don't go in, although China is begging for our activities," he said.

Americans should do business direct with the Chinese, the Attaché advised, and not intrust their interests to foreigners engaged in the Chinese field.

Mr. Arnold paid a tribute to the Christian missionaries in China.

"Of the 4,500 Americans in China," said he, "3,000 are missionaries. They are doing a work deeply appreciated by the Chinese and are instilling American principles into the Chinese people. They are strong allies of American capital in spreading the desire for modern methods and things."

### CALENDARS AND DIARIES

That very useful publication the Shanghai Mercury Hong List and desk-book is out again in the 1917 edition. The Hong list part has been brought well up to date and there is appended the usual mass of local information, postal tables, etc. The blotting pad attached is a convenient addition.

The Mercantile Printing Co. have sent round an artistic hanging-wall calendar.

### HUPEH ELECTIONS

The compromise between General Wang Chuan-yuan and the People's Party has been effected, as the result of which the election of the members of the Upper House for Hupeh was carried out at the Provincial Assembly of Hupeh on January 3. 100 members attended and the result of the voting was as follows:—

Chen Shih ..... 56  
Chow Chang-yen ..... 55  
Lien Ming ..... 39

These three persons have thus been elected.

Tsai Chi-ming has been elected as an expectant member of the Upper House to fill up any vacancy and two other expectant members will be elected on December 4.

## SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

### A. H. LESLIE, NANYANG COACH, GIVEN SHIELD

Grateful Champions Recognise His Hard Work for Them With Gold Trophy

Well-merited recognition of the coaching of Mr. A. H. Leslie for the Nanyang College football eleven—Inter-Collegiate champions—was made on New Year's Day, when a very pleasant function took place at the Government Institute of Technology (Nanyang College). Mr. Leslie being presented with a gold shield suitably inscribed in recognition of his services. The presentation was made, on behalf of the Faculty and Students, by the President of the Institute, who, in a few well chosen words, eulogised the good work done by Mr. Leslie in the interests of the College. Mr. Leslie appropriately replied.

Prior to the presentation a dinner was given to the Football Team and officials by the President.

The Nanyang Footballers are travelling to Peking during the China New Year vacation, when they will play a series of games with the crack teams in the Capital.

### Today's Football

S.F.C. v. British Infantry, S.V.C. This league fixture, arranged for today, has been cancelled owing to the Infantry being unable to raise a team. Members of the S.F.C. and Infantry teams who wish to play are requested, however, to turn out for a friendly match.

S.F.C. 2nd XI v. Police 2nd XI This league fixture will be played on the S.C.C. ground at 2.45 p.m.

S.P.C.—L. Bertie, H. J. Johns, J. P. O'Driscoll, E. H. Bradley, J. Stellingwerf, S. T. Clark, E. M. Carlsio, A. E. S. Thompson, B. L. Cheetham, G. Craigie Ross (Capt.), C. Martin.

Public School v. St. Xavier's This match will be played on the Widows Monument Ground today, commencing at 2.45.

The following will represent the Public School:—H. Stellingwerf, B. H. Smith (Capt.), J. Turner, T. Roberts, G. F. Tapp, F. Madar, A. V. White, G. Madar, E. J. Cooke, A. Johansson, and C. Oozorio.

Reserves:—A. E. Ferris and B. Shiraize.

S.A.A.C. v. Wilmington The Shanghai American Athletic Club will play the Wilmington today, on their ground at the Race Course, starting at 2.30 prompt and for this occasion will be reinforced by some good players from St. John's. The team will be chosen from Porter, W. P. Roberts, Mitchell, Desland, Cowen, Rosenfeld, Hall, Vanderbeek, Wooten, Ashley, Langley, Woods and Rasmussen.

half time stood at 19 to 14 in favor of the Indians.

When play was resumed, Nichols took the lead in scoring, and was followed to the net by McCloy and Morrison. The fourth goal fell to him also. Starrett was next at the net, and Swan added another basket for his side. Woods followed, making 2 goals himself, and Morrison put in the last field goal. The board then showed the scores as 30 to 29 in favor of Red Sox. A foul against Reds which was converted by Swan just before time was called brought the scores to a draw at 30 all, necessitating an extra play of 5 minutes to decide the winners.

In this last lap Starrett for the Indians earned the first goal and was followed by Swan, but before time was up Morrison and Woods also managed to contribute a goal each, equalising the score again, and a foul against the Indians, converted by Nichols, finally decided the game in favor of Red Sox.

The line-up and scores were as follows:

Red Sox	Field Goals	Foul Goals	Total Points
Nichols, f.	2	7	11
Morrison, f.	—	—	12
Hykes, c.	2	—	6
Woods, g.	2	—	6
Britton, g.	—	—	—
Total	35	—	35

Indians	Field Goals	Foul Goals	Total Points
Heading, f.	3	1	7
McCloy, f.	2	—	5
Starrett, c.	—	—	—
Swan, g.	2	8	12
Anderson, g.	1	—	2
Total	34	—	34

The Athletics five played the basketball team from the U.S.S. Wilmington at 9.15. This was the first game played by the Wilmington against the local men but they came well recommended, having the reputation of beating quite a few of the teams from the other American ships of this station, and their clean and fast play showed that they quite deserved it. For the sailors Montgomery and Goldstucker appeared to be in their best form, and for the Athletics, Neergard was most noticeable for his dribbles although Mead placed the most baskets. Shooting was rather poor on both sides. The first half showed 10 to 6 points in favor of the Athletics, and the total score was 27 to 12 against Wilmington.

The scores and the line-ups were as follows:

Athletics	Field Goals	Foul Goals	Total Points
Rasmussen, f.	3	—	6
Mead, f.	—	—	12
Neergard, c.	2	3	9

### Basketball Results

Red Sox yesterday upheld their title of Shanghai Champions by scoring the winning point and defeating the crack local team consisting of Y. M. C. A. men who are all past-masters at this form of indoor sport. The Red Sox men themselves are mostly all American ex-college boys who have had basketball in their school curriculum.

The match was one of the league fixtures, and was played at the Town Hall Gymnasium at 6 o'clock.

As was anticipated, the contest proved to be one of the closest and most interesting of the games played in Shanghai this season, and was quite an exposition of basketball.

The score was so even, being 30 all at the end of the second half of the game, that a further 5 minutes play was necessary. The final score read 35 to 34 in favor of Red Sox.

Several ladies and a large number of fans watched the game which kept enthusiasm keyed to the highest point from beginning to end.

Mr. Blythe, of the Navy Y.M.C.A., umpired the first half of the game and Mr. Dick took over the whistle for the second part.

The opening of the game saw the play mostly on the field of the Reds,

but no goals were made. It was given to Morrison of the Reds to earn the first goal of the evening, to which he added another two in succession. Hykes next got the ball in, thus making 4 successive goals for Reds.

It looked as if they would walk away from the Indians, but it only helped to warm up the Y.M.C.A. men who again began to press, and Hening soon got in his madden basket. Hykes for the Reds would not let slip a good chance to score and again made 2 points. After that Starrett, the Y.M.C.A. center, came up with two goals one after another. At this stage Red Sox was leading by 2 points, but a couple of foul goals converted by Swan brought the scores to a level.

The Y.M.C.A. men were next in the lead, Hening bagging another goal, but Hykes equalised it quickly. Another foul against Reds got the Indians ahead again, Swan earning the throw, and from then on up to the end of the first half they kept ahead, Anderson and McCloy in the meantime pocketing a goal each. The scores at

Hall, g.	—	—
Wilner, g.	—	—
Total	—	27
Wilmington:		
Decker, f.	—	—
Montgomery, f.	5	10
Burke, c.	—	—
Goldstucker, g.	1	2
Meyers, g.	—	—
Total	—	12

Next Monday at 6 o'clock B. Co. will meet the Buglers in their league game, and at 9.15 a return match will be played between the Wilmington and the Athletics.

The league match between the Athletics and the Indians comes off next Wednesday, and is being looked forward to as another good game.

### Wilmington Team Wins

In a hard fought game on Tuesday afternoon last, the basketball team from the U.S.S. Wilmington defeated the team from the U.S.S. Galveston by the score of 29 to 14. The Galveston team deserve great credit for their gameness, but the Wilmington boys were too fast and outplayed their opponents in both halves. The credit for the Wilmington's victory is due to excellent team work and splendid passing.

### Rowing Club League

The first practice game of the Shanghai Rowing Club Basketball League was played yesterday evening, between "Deluge" and S.R.C. A lively game ensued, resulting in a

victory for S.R.C., due to better team work.

Teams and scores:  
S.R.C. 26—Olson, f.; Focken, f.; Neff, c.; Thacher, g.; Ericson, g.  
Deluge, 7—Gain, f.; Brown, f.; Gardner, c.; Annett, g.; Merrill, g.; Umpire, Armstrong.

### Today's Hockey

League Table to date is as follows:

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	For	Against	Points
Sikhs	5	4	0	1	34	8	9
"B" Co.	5	4	0	1	33	9	9
Harlequins	5	3	2	0	19	16	6
St. Xavier's	5	2	3	0	22	9	4
Public School	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(O. B.)	5	1	4	0	12	45	2
"B" Co. 2nd	5	0	5	0	10	42	0

Games today as follows:—Harlequins v. "B" Co.; Widow's Monument.

"B" Co. 2nd v. St. Xavier's; Cricket Club Ground.

Public School v. Sikhs. Owing to the Public School being unable to raise an eleven, this match, arranged for today, has had to be postponed.



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## Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Three Good Letters

Three interesting letters have recently been sold at Sotheby's.

Carlyle writes to "Christopher North" (Professor Wilson) from "Craigenputloch inviting him to stay with them for Christmas:—

"You shall have a warm fire and a warm welcome; and we will talk in all dialects, concerning all things; climb to hill tops and see certain of the kingdoms of the world; and at night gather round a clear hearth and forget the winter and the Devil are so busy in our planet."

Thackeray writes to Robert Bell about "Vanity Fair":—"It is to

indicate, in cheerful terms, that we are for the most part an abominably foolish and selfish people, 'desperately wicked,' and all eager after Vanity."

Horace Walpole, writing to Lady Brown, describes an evening on which he suffered more uneasiness than he had ever endured in his life:—

"I was in pain and not well, and the heat of the evening, the fatigue of playing so long at whist with three persons I had never spoken to in my life, and the lameness of my hand, made me ready to faint. I went home in a fever and got no sleep for several hours."

## Why Infants Put Out Their Hands To Seize The Moon

By Garrett P. Serviss

A CORRESPONDENT asks: "If the eye is a lens why is it that we don't see things upside down?"

Because the upside-down image of an object produced by the lens of the eye is not formed until the crossed rays reach the retina, which is the seat of the sensation of sight or vision. From the retina, on which the lens focuses the image, the impression is conveyed into the brain by the optic nerve. The brain traces this impression back to the object by following, backward, the direction of the rays of light that form the image. It sees not the image, but the object from which the rays forming the image come, and this appears upright because, in tracing back to the object the crossed rays, along the paths by which they have traversed the eye, the effect of the reversal by the lens is neutralized, the ray which is at the bottom in the image being followed back to its origin at the top of the object, and the ray which is at the top of the image be-



ing, likewise, followed back to its origin at the bottom of the object.

The case is very different when we have an image made by a lens outside the eye. In that case the brain does see the image, and sees it as it is, upside down. The lens of the eye deals with this outside image as if it were a real object (which, in effect, it is), and reverses it on the retina. The seemingly contradictory result follows that an upright image on the retina produces the impression of a reversed object, while a reversed image on the retina produces the impression of an upright object.

But this is easily understood if you reflect that the image on the retina is not seen by the brain as an image, but is simply perceived as an impression made by the rays of light from the object.

You can get a great deal of pleasing and instructive entertainment by studying the performances of simple lenses. They are as full of magical tricks as the head of a prestidigitator. Take an ordinary pocket magnifying glass, for instance. Look through it at any object, say a line of print, holding the glass at a distance from the object less than the focal length of the lens; you will see the object magnified, but upright, in its correct position.

Now remove the glass from the object, beyond the focal distance, and the outlines will become blurred. Then, keeping the glass in the same position, draw back the head well beyond the focus on its side of the lens, and you will see the magnified image of the object upside down.

The reason is that now the eye no longer sees the object itself, but the image of the object, which is reversed at the focus of the lens. If such things as this were shown and explained to school children, thus employing some of the time that is now given up to the eternal drill on such relatively useless subjects as

the rules and futilities of grammar, the world would not be so full of "educated" persons whose education stops where practical life begins.

A disproportionate amount of youthful time is devoted to learning to read, write and speak various languages. This is putting the cart before the horse. The first thing to be studied is the world of nature, which will furnish material for language to talk and write about.

How many school children, I wonder, are ever told anything about the real advantage of having two eyes both turned in the same direction? It is not the increase in the quantity of light gathered, although that has some importance, but it is the fact that by looking simultaneously with two eyes we see an object from two slightly different directions, and when the images made by the two eyes are blended in one sensation in the brain we get the effect of depth, or solidity, which makes the object appear to stand forth, free from its background. In truth the two eyes perform like the two lenses of a stereoscope, by giving perspective to what would otherwise be a flat view.

If you hold your hand before you and look at it with only one eye open, it will appear to lie against the wall of the room, or if it does not actually appear so to you it is because you already know that it is nearer than the wall.

But when you open both eyes you see clearly and unmistakably that the hand stands forth in space far in front of the wall. By looking at it first with one eye and then with the other you will find that each perceives it projected in a different direction against the wall, and that with both eyes open the two views are blended by the brain into one, and that one stands bodily forth, free from the background, because the hand now appears where the lines of sight from the two eyes cross in space.

This is no doubt the origin of our perception of relative distance. If we had only one eye, the world around us might resemble a picture painted on a flat canvas, and we might have some disagreeable experiences before we learned otherwise. Even as it is, we have to learn by experience to judge the distance of remote objects. This explains why an infant will sometimes put out its hand to grasp the moon.

Indirect System Of  
Presidential Election

(Continued from Page 6)

ent tribunal to exercise the soundest discretion in the choice of a President and Vice-President. No pledges were asked or given by any one named as an elector, and each one was free to vote according to the dictates of his own judgment. Had there been opposition electoral tickets, they would have logically run on opposing lines with distinct obligations on the part of each side as to how their votes would be cast, but no such question arose until the first battle between Adams and Jefferson in 1796."

Of the election in 1792 it should be noted that there were fifteen States and 132 electors. In nine States these were chosen by the Legislatures; in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia by the vote of the people. The 264 votes cast by the electors gave Washington 132 and Adams 77. Clinton was third, with 50 votes.

In 1796 there were, for the first time, two distinctly declared and opposing candidates for the Presidency—Adams and Jefferson. Adams received 71 votes and Jefferson 68. Thus Jefferson became Vice-President. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina cast divided electoral votes. Even in Jefferson's home State there was an electoral

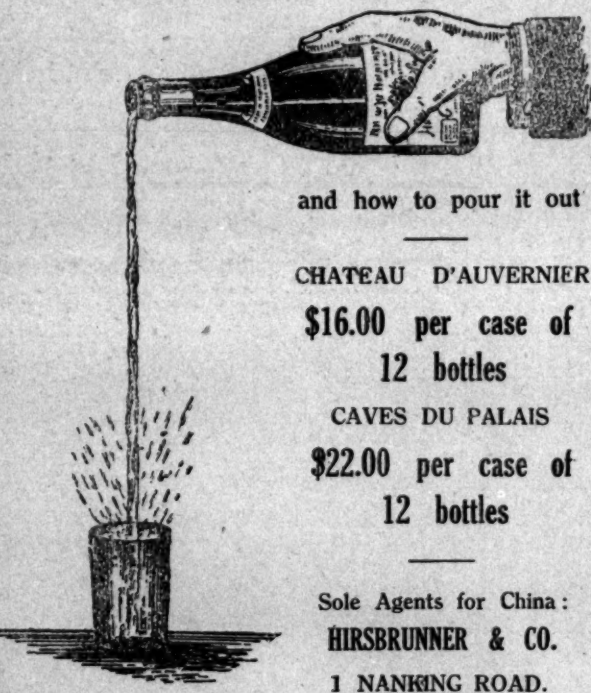
vote for Adams, although Virginia was strongly Jeffersonian. The fine theory of the fathers that the electors could and should act independently of popular preference did not survive this political strain.

In 1800-1801 a fresh difficulty arose. Jefferson and Burr each received 73 votes of the electors and were tied for the Presidency. Now Burr had not been seriously thought of for the Presidency. The votes cast for him had been intended to insure him second place. The contest had been regarded solely as between Jefferson and Adams. But Burr had permitted the use of his name as a candidate against Jefferson.

This muddle, ultimately resolved in favor of Jefferson by the House of Representatives, ended the business of having the electors vote only for President, with the Vice-Presidency falling to the man whose vote stood second. Thereafter votes were cast distinctly for President and for Vice-President, as is done today.

The electors of the present will be seen to be entirely different persons from those the founders of this country had in mind. The electors are now as completely responsive to the popular will as is possible without the entire removal of State boundaries in Presidential elections. Were these boundaries to be disregarded there would be no further use for Presidential electors, and the popular vote would decide the issue.

And that is what the nation will have when by the process of constitutional amendment the element of Statehood is eliminated and the people vote directly for President. Then the President will represent a majority of the electorate.

Neuchatel White Wine  
(A Swiss Dry Wine)INTERNATIONAL  
CLEANING AND  
DYEING WORKSF. 126 Bubbling Well Rd.  
have opened a new receiving office at  
8A Broadway  
(Scotch Bakery)

## BORDEN'S MALTED MILK is a complete food, not a milk modifier

It can't sour; no germs can touch it.



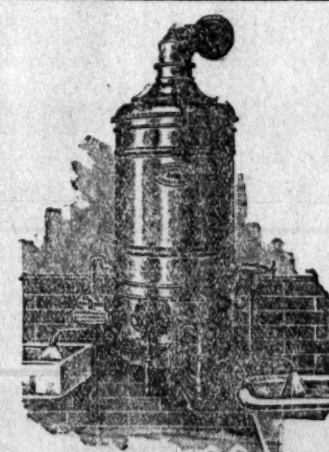
In Borden's Malted Milk you get milk from healthy cows, purified, free from germs; the calf needs are modified—the baby needs are added. Reduced to a powder, it comes to you in an air-tight bottle, no hand has touched it. It is a complete food, so you add only water and boil one minute, and you can know that you are giving your baby the food his little body needs.

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Various ShadesW. T. Findley M. D.  
26, Nanking RoadYou can get a ready  
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Any Time

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Engineer's Office  
5 Thibet Road.or Showroom  
29 Nanking Road.







# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital .....£1,200,000  
Reserve Fund .....1,500,000  
Reserve Liability of Shareholders .....1,200,000

Head Office:  
25 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

### Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.  
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.  
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.  
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.  
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.  
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.  
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.  
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

### Branches:

The Bank of England.  
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.  
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.  
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.  
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

### Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar, Delhi, Puket, Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon, Batavia, Karachi, Saigon, Bombay, Kiang, Seremban, Calcutta, Kobe, Singapore, Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai, Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya, Colombo, Malacca, Taiping, Delhi, Manila, (F.M.S.), Foochow, Medan, Tavy (Lower), Haiphong, New York, Burma, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama.

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund. Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Fr. 48,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund .....Fr. 48,000,000.00

### Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Mengtze, Singapore, Djibouti, Noumea, Tientsin, Dondichery, Peking, Tourane, Haiphong, Papeete, Hankow, Pnom-Penh.

In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique  
Societe Anonyme  
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

### Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate  
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

### President:

JEAN JADOT,  
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

### Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.  
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.  
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.  
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOWEN, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital .....£15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—  
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. £15,000,000  
Silver .....15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....£15,000,000

### Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Patterson, Esq., Chairman.  
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy.  
C. E. Anton Esq.  
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman].  
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.  
J. A. Plummer, Esq.  
Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

### Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

### Branches and Agencies:

Amoy, Ipoh, Peking, Bankok, Johore, Penang, Batavia, Kobe, Rangoon, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Calcutta, London, S. Francisco, Canton, Lyons, Shanghai, Colombo, Malacca, Singapore, Foochow, Manila, Sourabaya, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, New York, Tsingtau, Hilo, Yokohama.

### London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 13, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) .....55,000,000

Reserve Fund .....24,600,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the

Chinese Government .....3,500,000

Reserve Fund .....1,743,000

Head Office: PARMOUR.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

### Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Hankow, Peking, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Chanchun, Harbin, Tientsin, (Kwan-Hongkong), Tsingtau, (Kwan-Hongkong), Vladivostok, Chefoo, Nicolaevsk, Yokohama, Dalny, (Dairen o-A).

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

### SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

### SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:

J. JEZERSKI,  
Q. CARRERE,  
Managers for China and Japan.

## The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

### Paid-up Capital \$300,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

## The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital .....\$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital .....\$10,000,000

### Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies: Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

### SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account 3% Tael at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

### SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTO, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, RIO DE JANEIRO, etc.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 13 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1. or over \$100. will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

## Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital .....Fr. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Fr. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1912.

President, Andre Berthelet.  
General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

### HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai.

### BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

### G. LION,

Manager.

## Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1850.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ..... 30,000,000

Reserve Fund ..... 20,800,000

London Bankers:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies: Antungshin, London, Port Arthur, Bombay, Liangyang, S. Francisco, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Singapore, Changchun, Lyons, Sydney, Dalny, Mukden, Sianfu, Hankow, Nagasaki, Tientsin, Harbin, Newchwang, Tientsin, Hongkong, New York, Tokyo, Honolulu, Osaka, Tsingtau, Kobe, Peking.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

## International Banking Corporation

Head Office: National City Bank Building, 65 Wall Street, New York

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits .....3,951,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at: Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco, Canton, London, Tientsin, Cebu, Manila, Yokohama, Colon (P.C.Z.), Medellin, Peking, Hankow, Panama, Shanghai.

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTO, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, RIO DE JANEIRO, etc.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Klukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

## Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLANDSE TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital:—Gulds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)

Reserve Fund:—Gulds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA.

Agencies in Holland: THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches: Banjerminas, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tandjong Balai, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tebing-Tinggi, Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Telok-Betong, Hongkong, Rangoon, Tjilatjap, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Weltevreden, Makassar, Singapore, Medan, Sourabaya.

London Bankers:—Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.

SHANGHAI BRANCH: Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

## Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital .... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 3% per annum. For 6 months at 4% per annum. For 12 months at 5% per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

## The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorized Capital .....H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. \$1,857,850

Reserve Fund .....H. \$70,000

Head Office: 6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits: For 3 months at 3% per annum. For 6 months at 4% per annum. For 12 months at 5% per annum. On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN, Manager.

## The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital .....£1,500,000

Subscribed Capital .....1,125,000

Paid-up Capital .....563,500

Reserve Fund .....550,000

Head Office, 16 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers: Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies: Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Kandy, Penang, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Delhi, Kota Bahr, (Mauritius), Galle, (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch: EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road.

## BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

### SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

## Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on January 2, 1917.

### Butcher's Meat

Beef .....per lb. 14-20  
Mutton .....per lb. 16-20  
Pork .....per lb. 25-30  
Veal .....per lb. 25-30

### Fish

Bream .....per lb. 14-16  
Cod .....per lb. 16-20  
Mandarin .....per lb. 20-25  
Mackerel .....per lb. 20-25  
Pomfret .....per lb. 16-20  
Salmon .....per lb. 14-16  
Sami .....per lb. 14-16  
Sole .....per lb. 14-16  
Whitebait .....per lb. 16-20

### Game, Poultry and Eggs

Deer .....each 150-2.00  
Duck .....per doz. 40-80  
Eggs .....per doz. 18-20  
Fowl .....per lb. 16-18  
Geese .....each 90-1.20  
Hare .....per lb. 30-35  
Pheasant .....per lb. 35-40  
Pigeons .....per lb. 20-25  
Plover .....per lb. 14-16  
Quail .....per lb. 14-16  
Snipe .....per lb. 40-45  
Turkey .....per lb. 14-18  
Wild Duck .....per lb. 30-35  
Wild Geese .....per lb. 30-35  
Woodcock .....per lb. 50-60  
Wild Pigeon .....per lb. 10-12

### Fruit

Apples .....per lb. 12-30  
Apricots .....per lb. none  
Bananas .....per lb. none  
Cherries .....per lb. none  
Coconuts .....each 15-20  
Chestnuts .....per lb. 10-12  
Figs .....per doz. none  
Grapes .....per



## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 7	8.00	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
"	"	Tacoma	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. S.
"	11.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	11.50	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
"	12.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	12.00	San Francisco	Shinwa maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
"	12.00	San Francisco	Perla maru	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
"	12.00	San Francisco	Chino	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
"	12.00	San Francisco	Euryates	Br.	B. & S.
"	12.00	San Francisco	Montezuma	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	12.00	San Francisco	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	12.00	San Francisco	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 6	A. M.	Yokohama	Nyasa	Br.	P. & O.
"	6.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Ecuador	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co.
"	7.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Mexico maru	Jap.	O. S. S.
"	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Portos	Fr.	Cie. M. M.
"	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
"	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
"	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Hakata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
"	11.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 7	"	Java Ports	Tjitarom	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
"	9.30	London etc.	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	10.00	London via Cape	Toussaint	Br.	B. & S.
"	10.00	Australian ports	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
"	10.00	Marcellus, London via Suez	Somali	Fr.	P. & O.
"	10.00	Marcellus etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	B. & S.
"	10.00	Liverpool via Cape	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
"	10.00	Marcellus, London via Suez	Nyasa	Br.	P. & O.
"	10.00	London via Cape	Pheonix	Br.	B. & S.
"	10.00	London etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	10.00	Marcellus, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
"	10.00	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 6	8.00	Swatow	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Looyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Hainfung	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangchi	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Kia-green	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Yinchow	Br.	B. & S.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Hain Peking	Br.	B. & S.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Chenai	Br.	B. & S.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Montezuma	Br.	C. P. O. S.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Fr.	B. & S.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Linan	Fr.	B. & S.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Sunling	Fr.	B. & S.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Abnail	Br.	B. & S.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
"	8.00	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 6	8.00	Dalry	Koboku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
"	8.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	8.00	Ubeo	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
"	8.00	Dalry	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	8.00	Tsingtao and Dalry	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 6	M. N.	Hankow etc.	Foyang	Br.	B. & S.
"	M. N.	do	Shangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
"	M. N.	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
"	M. N.	do	Tafu maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
"	M. N.	do	Kiangwan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
"	M. N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	M. N.	do	Tungling	Br.	B. & S.
"	M. N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
"	M. N.	do	Tale maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
"	M. N.	do	Nanchin	Chl.	B. & S.
"	M. N.	do	Kiangto	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
"	M. N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	M. N.	do	Kiangshu	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.
"	M. N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
"	M. N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
"	M. N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	M. N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
"	M. N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

\*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 5	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2888	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Jan 5	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Jan 5	Poochow	Koboku maru	628	Jap.	N. K. K.	TKDW
Jan 5	Swatow	Yusan	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 5	Swatow	Keang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 5	Hankow	Foyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CQW

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 5	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.
"	Hankow etc.	Tuckwo	2770	Br.	J. M. & Co.
"	Hankow etc.	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.
"	Vladivostok via Nagasaki	Penza	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.
"	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.
"	Tsingtao	Tenchu maru	747	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	Tsingtao and Dalry	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
"	Chefoo	Kansu	1862	Br.	B. & S.
"	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2888	Br.	B. & S.
"	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chl.	N. S. N. Co.

## Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B. I.	Dec. 2	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. cru.	9215	20	563	Day
P. & O. B. I.	Oct. 16	Cruise	Queenston	Am. cru.	3230	18	399	Kellogg
Y. T. F. D.	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am. g-b.	1391	8	159	Brotherton
S. P.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
S. P.	Dec. 21	Yangtze	Qiros	Am. g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
K. N. D.	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am. g-b.	248	8	29	King
S. B.	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decolde, and the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Slangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, Jan. 6 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, January 8 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

## For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kaikan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Proteus January 8. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, N. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kaikan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping January 9. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

## For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Str. Kiangtong, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

## For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE, YOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Ecuador, Capt. A. W. Nelson commanding, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m. For freight and passage apply to the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Andersen Meyer and Co., Agents.

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Thursday, Jan. 11, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## For Japan

KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Ecuador, Capt. A. W. Nelson commanding, will leave on Sunday, January 7, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 8 a.m. For freight and passage apply to the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. Andersen Meyer and Co., Agents.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Nagano, will leave on Thursday, Jan. 11, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

## Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

## Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.C. s.s. Kinging left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Tsingtao on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinling left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The I.C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtong left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Linan will leave Amoy for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tientsin from Swatow is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ichang from Swatow is expected to arrive here today.

The Br. s.s. Manchester Castle left Philadelphia for Shanghai via Japan ports and Vladivostok on Oct. 28, and is due here on or about Jan. 12.

The Shire Line s.s. Cardiganshire left London for Shanghai on Dec. 15, and is due here on or about Feb. 1.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Shidzuka Maru, with mails left

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# SHIPPING

## N. Y. K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration.)

#### EUROPEAN LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.

Tons	Capt.	Jan. 9
MISHIMA MARU.....	Capt. S. Nishimura,	Jan. 9
SUWA MARU.....	Capt. T. Sekine,	Jan. 26
ATSUTA MARU.....	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 11

#### AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.  
SHIDZUKA MARU..... 12,500 Capt. I. Noma, Jan. 8, 1917  
AWA MARU..... 12,500 Capt. K. Hayashi, Jan. 31, 1917  
YOKOHAMA MARU..... 12,500 Capt. T. Terada, Feb. 19, 1917

#### KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMAKURA MARU..... 12,500 Capt. N. Kawashima, Jan. 20, 1917

#### SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

Tons	Capt.	Jan. 7
CHIKUGO MARU.....	Capt. Y. Yui,	Jan. 7
YAWATA MARU.....	Capt. K. Yamahara,	Jan. 10
HAKUAI MARU.....	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 13
YAMASHIRO MARU.....	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Jan. 16
OMI MARU.....	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 20

#### SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

Tons	Capt.	Jan. 11, 1917
KASUGA MARU.....	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Jan. 11, 1917
KUMANO MARU.....	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 18, 1917

#### FOR JAPAN

Tons	Capt.	Jan. 8, 1917
SHIDZUKA MARU.....	Capt. I. Noma,	Jan. 8, 1917
ATSUTA MARU.....	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 15, 1917

#### FOR HONGKONG

Tons	Capt.	Jan. 17, 1917
AWA MARU.....	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Jan. 17, 1917

#### AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

Tons	Capt.	Leave Hongkong
NIKKO MARU.....	Capt. K. Takada,	Jan. 16, 1917
AKI MARU.....	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, ..
TANGO MARU.....	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, ..

#### CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

#### BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)  
The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to  
TOKUJI IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

## RULES ON VLADIVOSTOK EMBARGO ANNOUNCED

Private Cargo for Russia Must Be Certificated—Temporary Restrictions Only

Merchants of China and Japan generally have been awaiting news of the embargo that the Russian Government had announced would be put on all but Government stores at Vladivostok, owing to the congestion of the Trans-Siberian Railway and the shortage of cars. Word was received in Shanghai yesterday from the Russian port announcing the prohibition of all private goods and the mode of application that must be gone through to secure permission to import even goods for the Government. While this order has been issued, private advice is that the Russian Government will construe it leniently at present owing to many merchants having made forward contracts which cannot be annulled without considerable difficulty and financial loss.

Regarding the importation of private goods for consumption in Vladivostok proper, the regulations issued by Baron Taube, Chief of the Commercial Port of Vladivostok, provide for certain certificates and the storage of the goods in private warehouses. Whether goods so imported will be eligible for later shipment into Russia is a question that importers are not as yet raising. The order regarding the import of private goods into Russia is as follows:

DALEKALA OKRAINA No. 3092 November 2/15, 1915.

The importation of private goods into the Empire through Vladivostok is temporarily prohibited, excepting that which is acknowledged as having significance for the needs of the State. Applications for permits to import goods having significance for the need of the State, in each individual case must be sent to the Department of Trade in the Ministry for Trade and Industry.

In order that these applications will be examined without delay by a special commission organized for that purpose in the Department of Trade, it is necessary for all persons and establishments directly interested in receiving the corresponding goods to indicate in the application:

- 1.—Name and telegraph address of the firm or shipper of the goods.
- 2.—Port from which the steamer was despatched or the goods loaded.
- 3.—Kind of goods, stating the weight; for heavy weight goods, in tons (60 pounds to 1 ton), and for light weight goods, such as automobiles, chassis, cotton, twine, agricultural machines, aviation ap-

paratus, etc., in measurement tons (40 cubic feet).

- 4.—Name of the person or firm through whom the goods were ordered, if the goods are not ordered directly; name and address of the firm or enterprise receiving the goods.
- 5.—Certificate from a Government or public institution as to the necessity of receiving the goods.

Final authorization to import through Vladivostok goods of importance for the needs of the State will be given by the Commission on Marine Transportation connected with the Ministry of the Marine.

The order regarding local import is as follows:

Dalny Vostok, No. 299 December 1-14, 1916.

Regulations Pertaining to the Import of Private Goods for Local Needs via the Port of Vladivostok.

The Management of the Vladivostok Commercial Port hereby announces that the Committee for Transportation by Sea at Petrograd, at a meeting held November 16-29, 1916, found it possible to permit the import into Vladivostok of goods intended for local consumption without a special permit from the Committee in each case, on condition that the goods will be stored in private warehouses outside of the Commercial Port without overloading the Custom House, Port and other warehouses on Commercial Port territory, and on condition that certificates to the effect that the goods to be imported are necessary for local requirements be obtained from the Chief of the Commercial Port after an examination of the question in each instance by the Vladivostok Administration of Port Affairs.

In announcing the above for the information of interested firms and persons in order that they may obtain the required certificates, the Management of the Commercial Port states that it is necessary to file a petition with the revenue tax paid addressed to the Chief of the Commercial Port, and stating:

Exact nature of the goods; quantity in pounds (1 pound equals 36.112 lbs.); for whom the goods are intended, and who will appear as consignee at Vladivostok; for what purposes goods are to be used, and, in general, proof of the necessity of importing the goods for the requirements of the Priamur District; and enclosing with the petition a guarantee to remove the arriving goods from the port within three (3) days after the goods have been examined by the Customs.

BARON TAUBE  
Chief of Commercial Port.

## Once Crippled, Heiress Makes Debut



Chicago, December 2.—Miss Lolita Armour, daughter of the millionaire Chicago packer, once believed hopelessly crippled, is a debutante today, having made her debut amid a fortune of flowers. Miss Armour is a happy, charming brunette and doesn't show any sign of congenital lameness, which Dr. Lorenz, the noted Vienna expert, made two trips to the United States to cure when Miss Armour was a little girl. Miss Armour has been in the best of health since the bloodless operations performed by Dr. Lorenz. She recently wore khaki for a month in the women's training camp of the National Naval League. Miss Armour was colonel of the women's corps, slept in a tent through chill, rainy weather and enforced discipline like a regular.

### Shipping Bulletins

The Siamese warship Maha Chakriri, 3,000 tons, the largest of the Siamese fleet, which had been at anchor at the port of Kobe since August last to be converted into a royal yacht, has been offered for sale. The vessel cleared Kobe for Osaka to be put on public exhibition for the inspection of intending buyers. The O. S. K. is said to be likely to buy the ship.

The Chinese steamer Hsinlee, 720 tons, is chartered by Messrs. Thyse Seng for \$18,500 per month. She carries kerosene from Hongkong to Bangkok. This ship was built and ready for trade about three months before the war broke out; her cost was \$170,000. The Japanese s.s. Mikage Maru, a sister ship also running on the same route, is only 3 months old and was built at a cost of \$420,000. Both ships are of the same size but slightly different in net tonnage as the Hsinlee has two boilers.

The s.s. Eifuku Maru, 2,261 tons, which has been under foreign charter,

has been relieved of her service, and has newly been chartered by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Her charterers intend running her between Dalm and Japanese ports. It may be added that, while sailing in the Mediterranean off Algiers last July, she was attacked by an Austrian submarine, but escaped, later proceeding to

America across the Atlantic, and returned via the Panama canal.

The s.s. Halvard, on her way to Bangkok from Swatow and Hongkong, was deprived of her Swatow mail en route. She left Swatow on December 5 with four bags of mail and some loose letters, but these were taken over by H. R. M.'s Cornwall off Pulo Condor. The Halvard was only detained three-quarters of an hour. It is said that the Admiral of the China station was on board the Cornwall.

The s.s. Risai Maru, on the Dalm-Lungkou regular line, left Dalm recently on her extra trip to Chafco, encountered the severe blizzard on the way and was swept off to the offing of Laotieshan Promontory, Port Arthur, by the wind and current. She could make no further headway and was compelled to beat a retreat to Port Arthur, arriving there on Christmas Day. However, she left the following day for Shanghai in the teeth of the snowstorm, after taking in coal and water.

Local shipping circles will be interested to learn that Messrs. Suzuki and Co.'s new steamer Yone Maru, 7,000 tons gross, was sold to a Danish firm for Yen 3,750,000, her construction price being Yen 1,000,000. She left Kobe recently for Europe.

**EXTRACT of MALT**  
with  
**COD LIVER OIL**  
Highly nutritious  
Easily digested  
Palatable  
Price \$1.00  
per 1 lb. tin.

**VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.**  
37, Nanking Road,  
SHANGHAI.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.  
Septem-er 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Luxe	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line			Luxe	Mail	Mail
101	102	103	0	dep.	arr.	2230	1940	104	105
R. S.	R. S.	R. S.		dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1984	1706	715
2345	2346	300	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1984	1706	725	1140
2345	1117	686		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	1984	1706	745	1200
2346	1117	640	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin	1984	1706	1135	1500
2346	1118	650		dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin	1984	1648	1457	1745
2346	1118	650		arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Tientsin	1984	1648	1801	2031
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden	dep. Tientsin	2230	1940	7.	8.
								800	2031

Local	Mail	Tientsin-Pukow Line			Luxe	Mail	Local
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
715	1140	—	0	dep.	arr.	1706	1940
725	1140	—	—	dep.	arr.	1605	1606
745	1200	—	2.71	dep.	arr.	1607	1608
1135	1500	—	78	dep.	arr.	1338	1339
1457	1745	—	148	dep.	arr.	1045	1046
1801	2031	—	—	arr.	dep.	894	895
7.	8.	9.	220	dep.	arr.	704	705
800	2031	—	—	dep.	arr.	601	602
1009	2231	—	266	dep.	arr.	349	350
1300	048	—	318	dep.	arr.	339	340
1315	048	—	318	dep.	arr.	339	340
1559	048	—	377	dep.	arr.	120	121
1816	048	—	—	arr.	dep.	2336	2337
9.	10.	11.	420	dep.	arr.	2339	2340
630	457	—	—	arr.	dep.	1934	1935
1155	533	—	523	dep.	arr.	1944	1945
1205	540	—	600	dep.	arr.	1645	1646
1657	1145	—	681	dep.	arr.	1500	1501
1848	1300	—	—	arr.	dep.	—	—

Express	Express	Shanghai-Nanking Line			Express	Express	
16.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	R. S.	
2300	1430	—	0	dep.	arr.	1410	1410
700	2130	—	193	dep.	arr.	1410	1410
				arr. Shanghai-North	dep. Shanghai-North	755	2300

Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line				Linchow-Tsaochow Branch Line			
930	1350	2150	2150	930	1200	2000	2000
1002	1450	2250	2250	930	1110	1800	1800
				1002	1210	1910	1910

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Friday only.  
330 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.  
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order,  
**THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.**  
Tientsin, September, 1916.

## SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up														Nanking To Shanghai North—Down													
STATIONS.	1	3	5	Coal	Fast	11	13	15	17	19	21	23	25														
	Express	Local	Slow	Goods	R	Local	Local	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express														
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.00	9.00		12.30	15.20		23.00		17.15																
Nanking..			8.50	9.45		13.21	15.53		9.15																		
Kunshan			9.05	11.04		14.27	16.51																				
SOOCHOW ..arr.	9.34		10.62	12.03		14.10	17.37		1.01																		
..dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13		14.47	18.13		1.08																		
WUSHI ..arr.	10.34		12.11	13.28		15.45	19.33		2.08																		
..dep.	10.41		12.21	13.32		15.52	19.41		2.19																		
CHANGCHOW ..arr.	11.21		13.00	14.23		16.39	20.45		3.10																		
..dep.	11.32		13.40	14.51		16.47			3.20																		
TANYANG ..arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.20		17.41																					
..dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14		17.43																					
CHINKIANG ..arr.	12.43	8.53	15.49	17.08		18.22			4.56																		
..dep.	12.52	8.59	15.57	17.13		18.32			5.06																		
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	"14.10																										
NANKING ..	14.15	10.35	17.50	18.25		20.05			6.30																		

STATIONS.	2	4	Coal	Fast	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
	Local	Slow	Goods	R	Express	Local	Local	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express	Express
NANKING ..			7.00	7.30	11.15	14.30	15.55		23.00				
Nanking Ferry ..dep.			—	—		"14.20			—				
CHINKIANG..			8.57	9.42	12.30	15.51	18.06		0.46				
..arr.			9.05	9.52	12.39	16.01	18.25		1.00				
TANYANG ..			9.55	10.48	13.38	16.36	19.16		—				
..dep.			9.7	10.51	13.42	16.28	19.19		—				
CHANGCHOW ..arr.			11.04	11.51	14.42	17.38	20.30		2.53				
..dep.			6.30	7.14	10.28	14.52	17.53		2.08				
WUSHI ..			7.24	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.24		4.91				
..arr.			7.31	12.22	13.45	15.58	18.31		4.11				
SOOCHOW ..			8.40	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21		5.04				
Kunshan ..			8.45	13.50	15.08	16.55	19.21		5.13				
Nanking ..			9.51	14.57	16.14	17.41	—		—				
SHANGHAI NORTH ..			10.53	15.57	17.19	18.28	—		—				
..arr.			11.25	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.20		5.40	6.35	7.00		

R. Restaurant Cars										S. Sleeping Cars																				
*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.																														
Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up										(Branch Line)					Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down															
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.										31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.					32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
KIANGWAN .....										6.55	7.15	7.35	7.50	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	KIANGWAN .....					6.15	7.35	8.05	8.25	8.45	9.05	9.25	9.50
SHANGHAI NORTH .....arr.										7.0	7.2	7.4	8.0	8.15	8.35	8.50	9.15	WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.					6.25	7.45	8.15	8.35	8.55	9.15	9.35	10.10

## SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

# MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN"

ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Ex- press	112 Local	114 Local	116 Local
Shanghai North.....dep.	7.35	8.55	10.05				14.00			
Jusfield.....dep.	8.00	9.20	10.30				14.25			
Szechuan.....dep.	8.11	9.31	10.41				14.38			
Lunghua Junction.....dep.	8.28	9.48	11.00				14.52			
	A. 104.5	106.5	108	B	E	F. 110.5	112	H	I	
Shanghai South.....dep.	8.00	9.20	10.30	11.20	13.35	14.30	16.10	16.45	18.00	
Lunghua Junction.....dep.	8.28	9.48	11.00	11.38	13.53	14.52	16.29	17.03	18.18	
Szechuan.....{ arr.	9.09	10.47	12.00				15.26	17.37		
Jusfield.....{ dep.	9.13	10.55	12.10				15.28	17.47		
Kashia.....{ arr.	10.03	11.58	13.33				16.15	18.57		
Kashia.....{ dep.	10.25	12.26	14.06				16.36	19.30		
Kashia.....{ dep.	7.20	10.35	12.35	14.16			16.46			
Yeh Zah.....{ dep.	8.08	11.14	13.00	15.15			17.21			
Chang An.....{ dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17.55			
Hangchow.....{ arr.	10.26	12.43	15.16	17.37			18.42			
Hangchow.....{ dep.	10.38	12.53	15.29	17.47			18.74			
Zah Kou.....{ arr.	11.00	13.09	15.45	18.16			19.00			

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	108 Fast	106 Slow	U Local	109 Coolie & Goods	109 Ex- press	110 Local
Zah Kou.....dep.					6.45	8.10				8.55
Hangchow.....{ arr.					7.05	8.30				9.23
Hangchow.....{ dep.					7.16	8.40				9.53
Chang An.....{ dep.					8.15	9.56				11.03
Yeh Zah.....{ dep.					8.52	10.40				12.30
Kashia.....{ arr.					9.30	11.22				13.36
Kashia.....{ dep.					9.40	11.30				14.07
Kashia.....{ dep.					8.00	10.05	12.00			14.47
Szechuan.....{ arr.					9.08	10.54	12.50			15.08
Szechuan.....{ dep.					9.18	10.57	13.05			16.13
	O	P	A. 101	R	E	108	U	F. 109	110	
Lunghua Junction.....dep.	8.25	9.55	10.37	10.55	11.45	14.05	14.59	17.33	18.35	
Shanghai South.....arr.	8.53	10.10	10.55	11.25	12.05	14.23	15.13	17.40	18.90	
Lunghua Junction.....{ dep.					11.44	14.08				17.19
Szechuan.....{ dep.					11.56	14.15				17.31
Jusfield.....{ dep.					12.07	14.27				17.42
Shanghai North.....{ arr.					12.30	14.50				18.06

## KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU

ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.....dep.	7.05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun.....{ arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14.18	16.18	18.28
Hangchow.....{ dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow.....{ dep.	7.35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
Zah Kou.....{ arr.	9.05	11.35			16.37	
Zah Kou.....{ arr.	9.25	11.55			17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	130
Zah Kou.....{ dep.		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow.....{ arr.		10.60	12.40		17.35	
Hangchow.....{ dep.		7.45	10.05	12.50	14.55	17.40
Ken Shang Mun.....{ arr.		7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50
Ken Shang Mun.....{ dep.		8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52
Kon Zen Chiao.....arr.		8.13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05



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Auctioneers

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Says he to the dog:  
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"We'll drink Hunt's Port in Shanghai by Saturday night."

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SERVE THE BEST.

Ask Bill

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## Transfer of Agency

Hoong Shin Wharf Godown Co., Ltd.  
LANIDU, POOTUNG.

I BEG to notify the public that I have relinquished the agency of the above concern as from the 1st January, 1917.

YU YA CHING.

Hoong Shin Wharf Godown Co., Ltd.  
LANIDU, POOTUNG.

WE have been appointed agents of the above concern as from the 1st January, 1917. Clients, wishing to berth steamers and/or store goods, kindly apply to

The San Peh S. N. Co., Ltd.  
88 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,  
Agents.

## IF YOU WISH TO HAVE FRESH COFFEE,

Vanilla Beans & Chicory  
GO TO  
THE SHANGHAI GENERAL STORE  
No. 5 Broadway.

## Removal Notice

FEARON, Daniel & Co., Inc.,  
have moved to their new offices at  
18-B Kiangse Road, near Foochow  
Road.

## NOTICE

T. E. M. A.

Herewith we beg to notify that we have removed our office from 3G Peking Road to No. 6 Avenue Edouard VII.

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T. E. M. A., Shanghai.  
F. J. BLOM,  
Manager.

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